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HAMMOND, IND.  
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ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Shippers of **Dressed Beef,  
Sheep and Hogs.**

Makers of Coin Special and Calumet  
Brands of Beef Extract,  
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Bacon, Lard, Sausages  
and BUTTERINE.

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**HEATERS, PRESSES, FORMERS,**

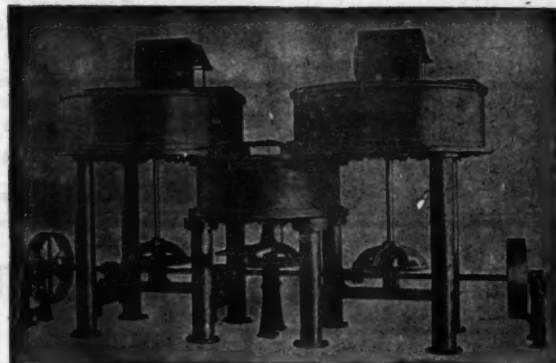
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**CLEANERS, PUMPS, SEPARATORS.**

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MONOPOLE BRANDS  
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**CHICAGO.**

**For BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES see Page 42.**

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Sylvia.

## Registered Cotentin Cattle

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OVER 4000 USERS

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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

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Audit Co., The, of New York.

## AMMONIA.

National Ammonia Co.

## AMMONIA FITTINGS.

Tight Joint Co.

## ARCHITECTS.

Perrin, Wm. R. &amp; Co.

## BACON STRINGERS.

Born Packers' Supply Co., H. A.

## BELT DRESSING.

Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.

## BICYCLES.

Akron Sewing Machine &amp; Bicycle Co.

## BONE CRUSHERS.

Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.

## BOOKS.

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 The Red Book (Linseed Oil and Varnish Manufacture).  
 The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).  
 The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).  
 Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.  
 Sausage Recipes.  
 Secrets of Canning.  
 Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.  
 Ice Making and Refrigeration.  
 The Manufacture of Sausages, by James C. Duff, S. B., Chief Chemist of The National Provisioner.

## BORAX.

Pacific Coast Borax Co.  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

## BORACIC ACID.

Pacific Coast Borax Co.

## BRINE COOLERS AND AMMONIA CONDENSERS.

Carbondale Machine Co., The.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

(Also Want and For Sale Ads.)

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(See Casings, also Machinery.)

## BUTCHERS, WHOLESALE.

(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)  
 Armour Co.  
 Armour Packing Co.  
 Cudahy Packing Co.  
 Hammond Co., G. H.  
 Kingan & Co., Ltd.  
 Martin, D. B.  
 Scharzschild & Sussberger Co.  
 Stern, Joseph & Son.  
 Swift and Company.  
 Trenton Abattoir Co.  
 United Dressed Beef Co.  
 Richard Webber.

## CASINGS.

Bechstein & Co.  
 Haberkorn Bros.  
 Illinois Casing Co.  
 Morris, Nelson & Co.  
 Oppenheimer & Co., S.  
 Swift and Company.

## CHARCOAL.

John R. Rowand.

## CHEESE CLOTHS AND MUSLINS.

Petersen, R. J.

## CHEMISTS.

The National Provisioner Analytical and Testing Laboratory.  
 B. Heller & Co.

## COIL PIPES.

Whitlock Coil Pipe Co., The.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS AND EXPORTERS.

(See also European Commission Merchants.)  
 Elbert & Gardner.  
 Hatley Bros.  
 Jamison, John.  
 Lewis, W. W.  
 McCartney, Richard.  
 Oliver, Stephen B.  
 Scripture, O. M.  
 Steever & Co., J. G.  
 Von Kolnitz & Son, Geo. F.  
 Ware & Leland.  
 White & Co., A. S.

## COTENTIN CATTLE.

Chapin, Chester W.

## COTTON OIL.

American Cotton Oil Co.  
 Kentucky Refining Co.  
 Maury, F. W.

## COTTON OIL MILL MACHINERY.

Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, The.  
 Cardwell Machine Co., The.  
 Howes Co., The S.

## CROSS OIL FILTERS.

Burt Mfg. Co.

## CURING MATERIALS.

Klipstein & Co., A.  
 Lignum Company, The.

## DOORS (REFRIGERATOR DOORS).

Stevens, B. A.

## DRYERS.

(See also Fertilizers Machinery).  
 Anderson Co., V. D.  
 Cummer, The F. D., & Son Co.  
 Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.

## ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

Sprague Electric Co.  
 Triumph Electric Co., The.

## ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Frick Co.

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Tas Ern, J. (Holland).  
 Tickle, W. W. (England).  
 Warschauer, Leopold (England).

## EVAPORATORS.

Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.

## EXHAUST HEADS.

Burt Mfg. Co.

## FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.

Brand, Herman.  
 Lederer Bros.

## FERTILIZER MACHINERY.

Anderson, V. D., & Co.  
 Sackett, A. J.  
 Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.  
 Stedman Fdy. and Mach. Works.

## FILTER PRESSES.

Johnson & Co., John.  
 Perrin, William R.  
 Stilwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.

## FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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## FURNACE GRATES.

Kelly Foundry &amp; Machine Co.

## GASKETS.

Brandt, Randolph.

## GRAPHITE PAINT.

Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.

## HAM CASINGS.

Ham Casing Company, The.

## HIDES.

American Hide & Leather Co.  
 Brand, Herman.  
 Haberman, Joseph.  
 Levy, Jacob.  
 Lederer Bros.

## HYDRAULIC PRESSES.

Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.  
 Thomas-Albright Co.

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Allen Ice Machine & Refrig. Co.  
 Barber Mfg. Co., A. H.  
 Challoner's Sons Co., Geo.  
 Creamery Package Mfg. Co.  
 Frick Co., The.  
 Healy Ice Machine Co.  
 Lewis Mfg. Co.  
 McCrary Ice Machine Co.  
 Remington Machine Co.  
 Standard Ice Machine & Mfg. Co.  
 Triumph Ice Machine Co., The.  
 Vilter Manufacturing Co.  
 Vogt Machine Co., Henry.  
 Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.  
 Wolf, Fred W., Co.  
 York Manufacturing Company.

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Lancaster Machine &amp; Knife Wks.

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## MEAT CUTTERS.

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 Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co.

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## PATENT LAWYERS.

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 Dold Packing Co., The Jacob.  
 German-American Provision Co.  
 Halstead & Co.  
 Hammond, G. H., Co.  
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 International Packing Co.  
 Kingan & Co., Ltd.  
 Libby, McNeill & Libby.  
 Lipton, The T. J., Co.  
 Morris, Nelson & Co.  
 North Packing & Provision Co.  
 Rohe & Brother.  
 Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.  
 Squire, John P. & Co.  
 Swift and Company.

## PRESERVATIVES.

B. Heller & Co.  
 Preservaline Mfg. Co.

## PRESSES.

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 Cardwell Machine Co., The.  
 Thomas-Albright Co.

## PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

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 Zimmerman, M.

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 Hersey Mfg. Co.  
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Brill, Geo. M.  
 Cooper, Madison.

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American Mfg. Co., The.

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 Heyman, W. P.

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## SAL SODA.

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## SAUSAGE (European Buyers of).

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## SAUSAGE BINDERS.

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## SAUSAGE BOOKS.

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## SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.

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Cruikshank, D. P.

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Blanchard Machine Co., The.  
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Miller, Bull &amp; Knowlton, Agents.

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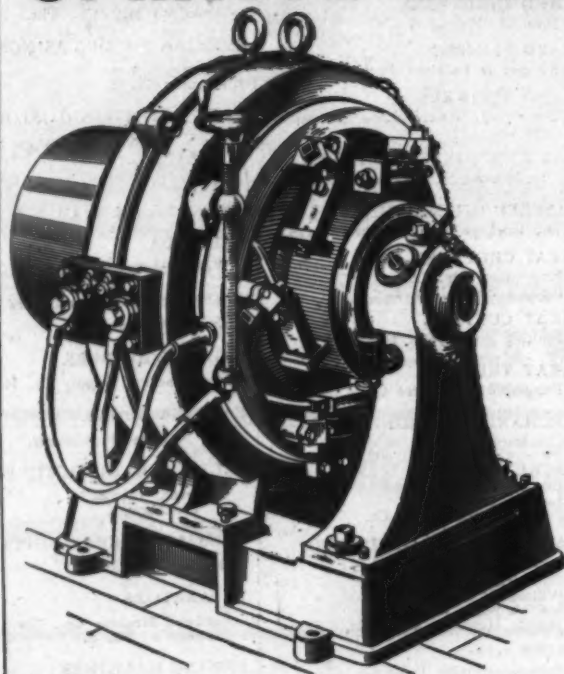
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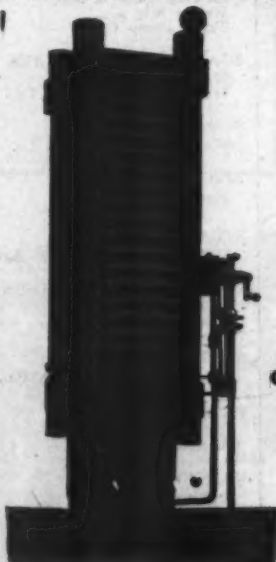
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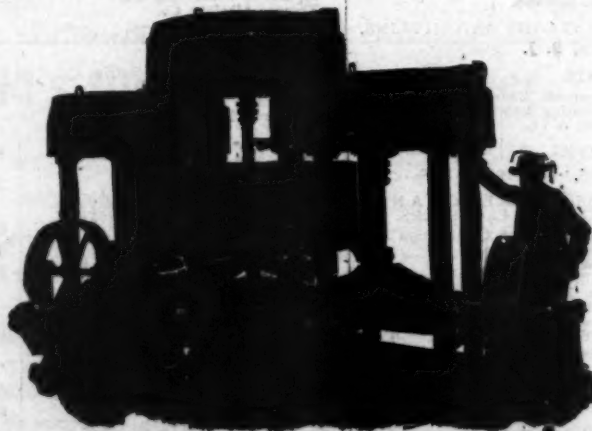
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The Very Latest Improvements  
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SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.



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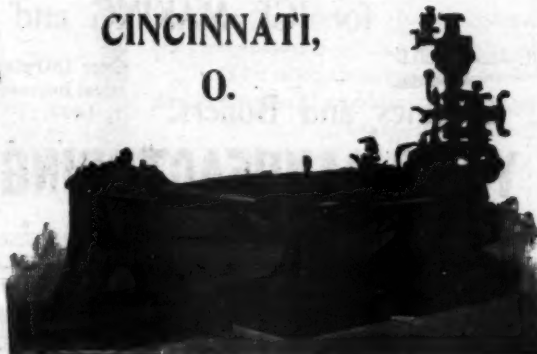
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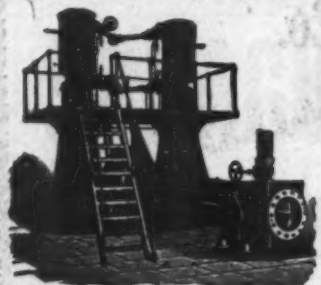
J. C. HOBART,  
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Design of Our Medium Size Machine.

P. H. GLATFELTER, Pres. W. L. GLATFELTER, Sec'y and Treas.

THOMAS SHIPLEY, M. E., Gen'l Manager.

# We Build Machinery

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SEMI-STEEL

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.,

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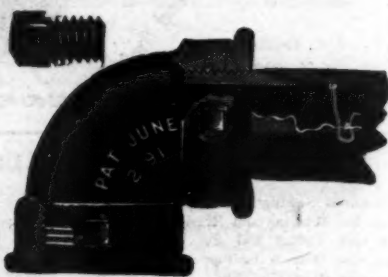
We are prepared to  
furnish our customers  
just what they require.

# TIGHT JOINT

MALLEABLE IRON

AMMONIA

# FITTINGS

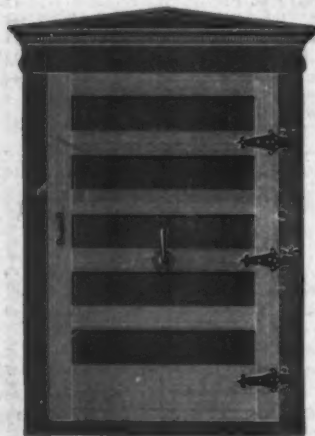


For ICE &amp; REFRIGERATING MACHINES

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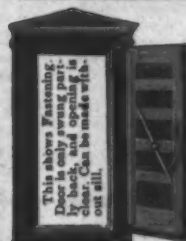
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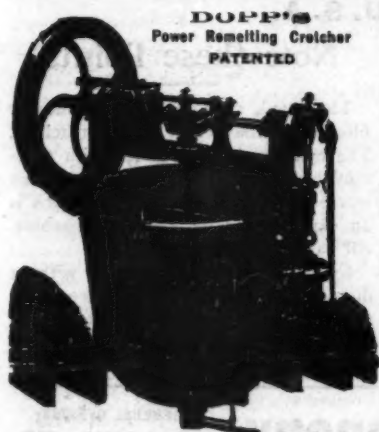
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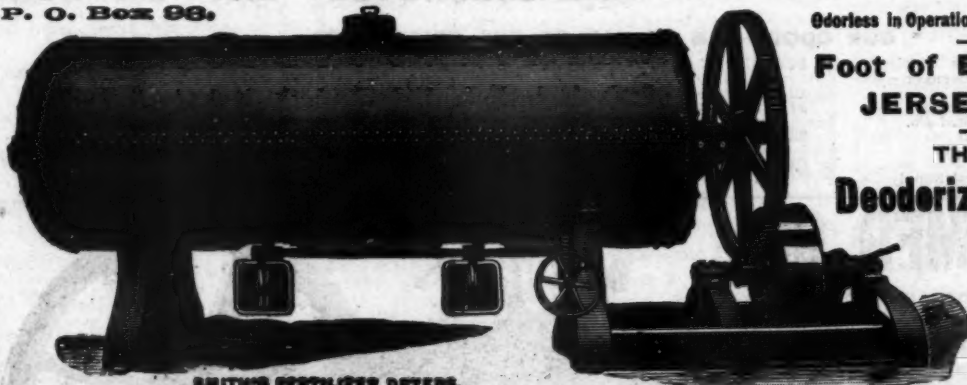
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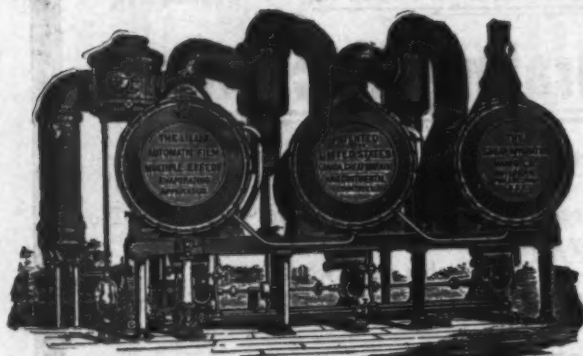
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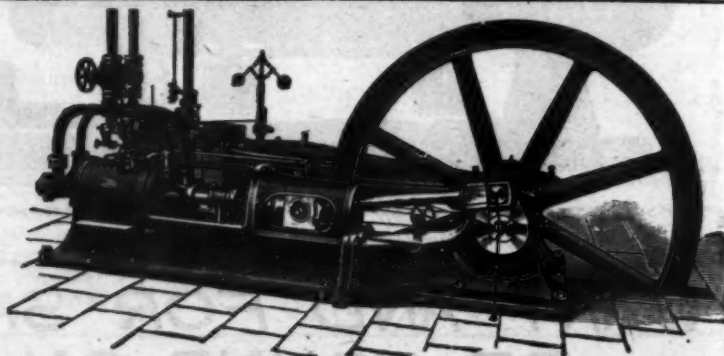
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The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries  
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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## GERMANY'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The importance and magnitude of our trade  
with Germany is not generally recognized,  
and it is, therefore, very proper that one of  
our able Consular officers in Germany call  
attention to a recent article in a leading Ger-  
man paper, the Berlin "Boersen Zeitung,"  
where interesting comparisons are instituted  
between the trade of the two countries in re-  
cent years. This interesting consular report  
is also very timely, to prevent jingoes from  
attempts at raising unfriendly sentiment  
against Germany, in imitation of one of our  
most learned and most rampant jingoes who  
recently attempted it in the United States  
Senate. The first quarter of 1900 shows  
nearly double in exportations from Germany  
to the United States than in the same quarter  
of 1898. The German paper in question puts  
the total exportation now at 600,000,000  
marks, and adds:

"How many thousands of Germans now de-  
pending upon this trade would be without  
bread if we were to suddenly stop?"

As to the importations into Germany from  
the United States, they are mostly agricultu-  
ral products. The above German paper re-  
marks:

"Every form of foreign competition is an  
abomination to our farmers, and American  
competition is the greatest. They would like  
to entirely forbid the importation of agricultu-  
ral articles into Germany, and have had in-  
credible success in this direction, owing to  
the fact that the Government needed their  
votes. Thus, for instance, the importation of  
living cattle from America is entirely forbid-  
den for the alleged purpose of preventing cat-  
tle diseases. American cattle are, however,  
being constantly imported into England with-  
out bringing diseases with them. For awhile  
even the importation of meat was forbidden,  
as it was said to contain trichinae and other  
dangers. Now the Agrarians are working in  
an indirect way. They demand a veterinary  
examination of every animal, one before and  
one after it is killed. Our veterinary sur-  
geons cannot, however, examine the American  
cattle before they are slaughtered, and as a  
foreign country must not be better treated  
than home producers, American meat can be  
forbidden entry into Germany, a sly plan upon  
which a strange light is thrown by the fact  
that farming gentlemen wish to have the law  
applied not to themselves, but to the weaker  
towns. When they butcher animals for use  
in their own households the law provides that  
these veterinary inspections may be omitted."

Notwithstanding such arguments and facts,  
it is now reported that the Meat Inspection  
bill was passed by the Reichstag, it is true,  
with some amendments, but, after all, in the  
spirit of protecting class interests at the ex-  
pense of the whole German population. The  
final passage of the law was so sudden and so  
much intermixed in cable reports with the  
equally protracted fight on the Lex Heinze,  
which was ended on the same day, that it is  
hardly possible to form a thoroughly clear  
idea of the present contents of the bill. We  
are informed that all parties except the ex-  
treme Agrarians are satisfied. We do not  
see any reason, however, for our own satisfac-  
tion. We would feel more like rejoicing if  
the interests of the American industry had  
been better taken care of. As it stands, the  
exclusion of corned meat alone makes the new  
law equally obnoxious to American interests,  
as it will prove to be burdensome for the  
German workingmen. We still hope that the  
Bundesarath, representing the German Govern-

ments will uphold the sound principle that a  
meat law has, first of all, to consider the  
consumers.

## AN OLEOMARGARINE AND BUTTER CONGRESSIONAL COMMISSION.

In view of the importance of the oleomar-  
garine and butter questions from a food  
standpoint and for the better information of  
members of Congress upon these vital mat-  
ters which now engage so much public and  
congressional attention, we suggest that a  
special commission composed solely of repre-  
sentatives be appointed by the House to  
gather full and specific information as to the  
manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, pure  
butter and renovated or process butter.

We suggest that this Commission be author-  
ized to visit the oleomargarine factories of  
the country and see, personally, all of the  
processes and methods used in the manufac-  
ture of this product. We suggest that the  
proposed Commission go to the oil mills,  
which open up in September, and see the  
process by which "butter oil" is made; that  
the Commission go into the factories which  
make the extra prime oleo oil from the caul  
fat of the steer and the neutral lard from  
the leaf fat of the hog. These, with the ex-  
ception of milk, are the chief ingredients used  
in the manufacture of oleomargarine. We  
suggest also, and it is important to an in-  
telligent understanding of this butter ques-  
tion, that the Commission go to the chief but-  
ter districts of the country and see how the  
milk is delivered to the factories, how it is  
handled there and by the farmer and how it  
is turned into butter; that the Commission  
ascertain the ingredients and the quantities  
of them used in the manufacture of butter;  
that the Commission go to the Elgin district  
of Illinois and others to see how renovated  
butter is made and the quantities of this  
product placed upon the market as "pure  
creamery" butter and not sold for "reno-  
vated" butter; that this Commission investi-  
gate the renovating and handling of process  
for pure dairy butter in New York and other  
large cities that is not sold as "process" or re-  
juvenated butter.

We suggest that this Commission be author-  
ized to employ whatever skilled or detective  
service that might be necessary for securing  
samples, testing and analyzing samples ob-  
tained in the trade, to summons and compel  
the attendance and answers of parties called  
before the Commission and to give the Com-  
mission the full power to force the production  
of books and papers, the full entree and in-  
spection of factories and processes, costs of  
manufacture, etc., and to do any and all  
things which will enable it to get at the truth  
and all of the facts of the matter in its hand.  
The report of such a Commission would fur-  
nish an exhaustive and intelligent basis upon  
which to found legislation. Until this is done  
Congress must act blindly and its act must  
be prejudicial to one or the other substances  
—oleomargarine and butter—involved in the

several bills now before the national legislature.

We suggest the above wise precursor to just legislation because we believe it is the way about the matter which the public health and the interests of trade would welcome. No fair man can object to it and any other should not be allowed to object if legislation is to be broad, on a sound basis and for the good of the people. This is an election year and Congressmen will be busy winning their seats, but in so important a matter we feel sure that sufficient time can be given to a pretty thorough investigation. Legislation should wait until it can be so given.

### THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The Joint High Commission which has in hand the settling of some boundary disputes between this country and Canada has been a sort of dumping ground for every kind of border trouble between us and our northern neighbor.

The jurisdiction of this Joint High Commission was, primarily, in Alaskan matters, but every other question with Canada has been made a satellite of its deliberations.

The incidents of the tariff regulations have crept in and seem to hamper or to control the deliberations of this nullified commission as much as does the Klondike question. The result is that the work of the Commission itself is held up and every other border matter is held up awaiting the conclusions of the Commission's work and the final actions of the powers creating it upon the report when it is presented. So true is this, that many matters are now transacted with Canada simply upon a verbal understanding between the authorities of the two countries. The Departments of Agriculture of the two general governments find that this sort of friendly permit is necessary to make a mere working basis possible. Nothing can be done on a fixed basis until the Joint High Commission has finished its long and drawn out work, or until that body is killed or called in. Tariff questions along the lake line are waiting and new propositions from either side are held in abeyance by the existence and scope of this Klondike commission.

It is about time the Joint High Commission be asked to close its work and end its career. Other questions besides border boundaries await settlement. We understand that one more meeting of this long winded commission will be held, possibly not before the November elections; then its report will be forthcoming. We have reason to infer that the efforts of this Commission have been futile and that the report will be an acrimonious discussion and a reiteration of the contentions of this country. Such a report is unnecessary and can achieve nothing but restirring of the old trouble.

There are very important tariff matters held up by this Commission; that is, they are held up until the menace of this commission is out of the way. Some of these questions concern food and oils. We shall

feel relieved when the Joint High Commission is relieved.

### TO OUR KOSHER FRIENDS.

Unasked we tender our advice in a "Kosher" matter. In the last few days Kosher chucks dropped to 6½¢ from about 8¢ in New York city and then took another header down to 5½¢ and 6¢, between which figures they now swing. Such precipitous conduct cannot be due to either market conditions or to over supply. The trade cries: "Kosher War!" Competition to any reasonable limit is good business, but we have never seen any benefit or good results follow a trade war. The disorganization of prices is regrettable at all times. When such disorganizing is based on ruinous prices it is the more regrettable for the sad lesson it teaches as well as for the unhappy results it leaves behind.

"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war" is a truism, but its philosophy should never find adherents in the meat trade except in that rivalry which wins by sagacity on a safe business basis. When giants in the packinghouse trade engage in a tug of war on any other basis they will reap the same "Dead Sea fruits" as do retailers in "price cutting" after anger is spent and cautious business judgment has replaced it at the pilot wheel.

We do not know who is the first offender in price cutting on Kosher meat, nor who caused him to first offend to invite *lex talionis*. That matter affects the situation but little. It is the evil in the trade which we deplore, and for the good of the trade generally as well as for the parties concerned. We voluntarily tender our advice. It is this: Stop and make up. No business should run at a loss on any item if there is a possible remedy. Kosher chucks cost more to produce than do ordinary beef chucks. They should sell for more. No big concern in this country can drive out another big concern in its line and fair competition in an open field is every trader's right. There is a business way of settling trade troubles and disputes. That way is better than the one of throwing down prices too low, each going down to that level and then each coming back to the proper basis which should be arranged beforehand. In the meantime the retail trade becomes disorganized and has to be won over again as customers at profitable figures. The Kosher butcher now has his day of joy and profit. Let the big ones get back to business.

### "O. K."—NOW ORL KORRECT.

A high court in this country has, in a case before it involving that matter, decided that "O. K." on a bill initiated by the proper person placing it there, is a legal audit of the bill, note, item or what not. This is the first instance in which a court of competent jurisdiction has passed upon this symbol, which has crept into our commercial life. There is not an American business man who does not understand the meaning of "O. K." when it is seen upon a piece of paper or upon an ac-

count. Very few foreigners—except those here or having their commercial schooling in this country—know its significance or its meaning. Now that the courts have decided that it is legal, "O. K." goes, and the trade wag who first passed an item as "Orl Kor-rect," of which "O. K." is an abbreviation, would now feel a sense of satisfaction at the judicial acceptance of his innovation. "O. K." is now "Orl Korrect" in a legal sense.

Upon the whole, considering high prices and harsh continental customs conditions, we did a gratifying export trade in meat, provision and other food products, both for last month and for the ten months ending with it.

### CHICAGO AND THE GERMAN MEAT BILL.

(Special from Chicago.)

May 24.—As the effect of the passage of the amended meat bill by the German Reichstag upon German and American trade, the Western packers preferred to make no prediction further than to say that it will force prices up in Germany, cause discontent among the masses, react upon the Agrarians and lay the ground for more favorable action in the future. The regret at the passage of the bill is general. It will hurt Germany more than it will us.

"I don't consider it a serious blow to American packing interests," said O. M. Favorite, of Armour & Co. "While it is true that quite a little business is done with Germany in the sausage and canned meat way, it does not cut enough figure to affect the markets in this country."

"Germany has been a good customer of ours in the way of lard and canned meats, but has recently been a small buyer of hams and side meats," said Michael Cudaby. "In fact, England is and has been our best customer, and her trade is worth more to the United States in the meat line than all the world besides. In fact, our trade with both Germany and France has been light for some time, except in lard and canned stuff."

Morris Epstein, of the German-American Provision Co.: "The passage of this bill is an outrage against the American packer. The bill is the work of petty politicians, who are seeking to give their constituents something to crow over."

Robert Mair, of the T. J. Lipton Co.: "The bill is a severe blow to Chicago packers."

Edward Tilden, of Libby, McNeill & Libby: "Unless the Bundesrath fails to approve the bill, the American packer will have to find another market for 60, 90,000 pounds of sausage and canned meats."

One of the biggest packers, who does not wish his name to be disclosed, said: "Prices will advance there as soon as the law goes into effect. The stopping of imports can cause nothing but an advance, for Germany cannot supply its home markets. The poorer classes, of course, will be unable to pay the increased figure. The rich man will care nothing about the prices. When the German people understand what the bill has done there will be a new one, but political conditions are such that at present there is no hope of us getting anything. I have not heard of packers asking any retaliatory legislation. For my part I believe that the thing will settle itself. The German people will be convinced of their mistake in cutting off their meat supply to please a few agricultural districts."

There is a feeling that the Bundesrath will accept the bill, and that its passage in the Reichstag in its present form is on a tentative understanding that it will be thus accepted and passed by the municipalities chamber, the Bundesrath. Our trade now expects no favors from Germany. It only looks for new and more annoyances.



# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### Weekly Review.

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.*

**YIELDING MARKETS THROUGH LARGER RECEIPTS OF HOGS, FOLLOWED BY STEADIER PRICES—LIKELY TO BE UNSETTLED CONDITIONS SO LONG AS SWINE SUPPLIES ARE LIBERAL IN ORDER TO LAY DOWN THE PACKING AT EASIER PRICES—THE CASH TRADING VERY SLACK—EXPORTERS ARE CONSERVATIVE BUYERS—LIBERAL SELLING OF SEPTEMBER OPTION.**

Up to this writing this week the swine supplies have had most influence, while early in the week they had forced lower prices for the products steadily. These larger swine supplies had been indicated in our reports for some time, as is probable at around the period. Consideration of this formed in part a reason for the pointing out in our review of the likelihood of easier prices for the products, and why we had been steadfastly with the impression that a turn would come to lower prices, notwithstanding then there was firmness shown on the daily exhibit of the markets, and expression of opinion of confidence in a general way in the trade. There were reasons, however, for the belief that an effort would be made to sustain the prices of the products, and particularly lard, except as there was something exceptional in the way of hog supplies. Statistically, lard could be easily controlled, while possibly it was thought in the trade that a motive would be found to hold the markets up here to get out better on consigned stuff to Europe, as well as to sell September contracts. But it was hardly likely that packers as a whole would go into the summer packing with hogs at higher prices than was necessary against them, while we do not believe that there is a short interest in the products themselves to make them stand out particularly against the full influence of any larger hog supplies. There has been some talk of a short interest among the English traders of enough consequence to support the market against them, but whether there is any truth in this could not be learned. In a general way we have not seen signs that there was very much to squeeze, and the inference, therefore, has been that lard had been supported previous to the recent decline from the larger hog supplies more because it ought to have had firm support from its general statistical positions and the fact that consigned goods to Europe ought to have realized relative prices. But, in our opinion, there was no question but that easier values would come about immediately when hog supplies began to be of volume that packers would consider their prices more than those for held stocks of the products, and particularly as there was nothing in the run of demands for the products at all encouraging. Indeed, cash demands are very slack. Prices are too high for Europe, and there is very reserved buying thence. Indeed, general trade conditions are very dull, not only for provisions, but for most everything else, while they are in strong contrast to those existing in the winter months and for some time previously. Just how long

the rather apathetic look of affairs is likely to last is not clear. The sentiment over this country, as well as in Europe, seems to be that most everything is too high in price; that values had been strained through a longer period than usual of active business conditions, as well as through some short crops, and that as the season is advancing it is well to hold off for any developments of new crops, etc., particularly as distributors in a general way had loaded up well, while they are reducing their accumulations, by comparison, much less freely on the slackened wants for consumption. While that sentiment enters somewhat against hog products and prevents all that there should be in the market for them for higher prices from their situation of stocks, yet we have considered the most important drag upon them latterly the probabilities of swine supplies. While, as it seems to us, the general tendency of affairs is not pronounced bullish, yet we believe that there is likely to be temporary reactions at least to better prices, and probably that more prolonged firmness may come about, only, however, as there is a possibility of hog supplies falling off. It has been difficult to get much buying interest upon a sagging market, while, if hog supplies should show moderate proportions, and a turn should come in prices perhaps a little livelier trading would result. However, there is likely to be very conservative speculation for awhile at least on the part of the outsiders, and if the market is held up better in the future it would be probably through the efforts of packers, and who might get courage from a possible more moderate hog supply. The swine supplies, on the whole, through the week have been close to those of last year at this time; some days less, and then, again, more than then, but they are now making accumulations in the stocks of the products, since the much quieter condition of business than last year at this time has to be taken into consideration. In connection with the slack export demands for the products is the unsatisfactory home business. However, there was a large line of meats taken for the Liverpool market early in the week, about 3,000 boxes hams, for summer shipments. The compound lard business continues very slow here and at the West. The tallow markets are still depressed and easier, with little trading in them, while the soap business of the country is, as well, lifeless, and is no way improved from the dullness it has shown for several weeks. This is only a part of the general inertia over trade affairs, back of which is the lack of response from consumers, while many manufactured goods have to contend with held-up prices for raw materials and inability to market them, unless at figures that would not show a profit. In New York a moderate business in a steady way is going on in refined lard for the Continent, and very little trading in steam lard for England. In city cut meats there are firmly held prices for pickled shoulders, as they are scarce; pickled bellies move out moderately well at steady prices; pickled hams have a fairly active trading. The Cuban demands are moderate, those from Porto Rico of fair volume and well distributed.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 3,165 bbls. pork, 10,792,211 lbs. lard, and 13,570,013 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 5,092 bbls. pork, 12,180,310 lbs. lard, and 14,543,134 lbs. meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 4,503 bbls.

pork, 6,606,228 lbs. lard, and 13,591,181 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 3,845 bbls. pork, 11,487,231 lbs. lard, and 14,897,312 lbs. meats.

**BEEF HAMS** are offered more freely, while under moderately active demands; car lots offered at \$20.00.

**BEEF**—English shippers are moderate buyers, and there is a fairly active home distribution; city extra India mess, tes., quoted at \$17.50@18.50; barreled, extra mess, at \$9.00@9.50; family at \$13.00, and packet at \$10.50@11.00.

**CANNED MEATS** are without change in prices; 1-lb. cans at \$1.25, 2-lb. cans at \$2.25, 4-lb. cans at \$4.45, 6-lb. cans at \$7.50, and 14-lb. cans at \$16.25.

On Saturday (19th) hog receipts West, 52,000; last year, 40,000. The larger receipts of hogs than expected weakened the market for the products, which closed at declines for the day of 2c for pork, 2@5 points for lard and 2 points for ribs. Geddes sold lard; Roloson bought ribs and Wolff was a buyer. In New York, Western steam lard, 7.32½; city, 6.80; refined lard, Continent, 7.50; S. A., 8.25; do., kegs, 9.40; compound lard, 6½@6¾c. In pork, sales of 225 bbls. mess at \$12.25@13.00; city family, \$14.25@14.75; short clear, \$13.75@14.75. Hogs, 6½@7¼c. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6½@7c; pickled hams, 10½@11c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7¼c; do., 10 lbs. average, 7¼c.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 85,000; last year, 67,000. The enormous receipts of hogs weakened the products substantially, which closed at declines for the day of 2½c for pork, 7@10 points for lard and 10 points for ribs. Swift was the leading seller, chiefly of September, and the Anglo sold moderately. In New York, Western steam lard, 7.25; city lard, 6.75; refined lard, Continent, 7.45; S. A., 8.00; do., kegs, 9.15; compound lard, 6½@6¾c. In pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$12.25@12.75; city family, \$14.25@14.75; short clear, \$13.75@14.75. In city cut meats, sales of 14,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7¼c; 10 lbs. average, 7¼c; pickled shoulders, 6½@7c; pickled hams, 10½@10¾c. Hogs, 6½@7¼c.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 65,000; last year 79,000. There were a good many selling orders, and after a steady opening the market weakened and closed at declines for the day of 12c for pork, 5@7 points for lard and 7@10 points for ribs. Milmine-Bodman sold lard freely, about 10,000 tcs., chiefly September. Roloson sold largely, thought for Armour; July ribs freely. In New York, Western steam lard, 7.20; city lard, 6.65; refined lard, Continent, 7.40; S. A., 8.00; do., kegs, 9.15; compound lard, 6½@6¾c. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$12.00@12.75. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders scarce and firm at 6½@7c; pickled hams, 10½@10¾c; sales of 20,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 7½@7¾c for 12 lbs. average, and 7¼c for 10 lbs. average. Hogs, 6½@7¼c.

On Wednesday, hog receipts, 70,000; last year, 100,000. The products opened easier, but came around to firmness and better prices through buying by Armour, followed by Hately and the Anglo. The close of the market shows an advance for the day of 7c for pork and 5@7 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, 7.25; city lard, 6.65; refined lard, Continent, 7.40; S. A., 8.00; do., kegs, 9.15; compound lard, 6½@6¾c. Hogs, 6½@7¼c. In city cut meats, sales of 5,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7¼c; pickled shoulders, 6½@7c; pickled hams, 10½@10¾c. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$12.00@12.75; city family, \$14.25@14.75; short clear, \$13.50@14.75.

On Thursday, hog receipts, 68,000; last year, 96,000. The products were early steadier, but became easier and closed 2@5 points lower for pork, unchanged to 2 points lower

on lard, and unchanged to 5 points higher on ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, 7.20; city lard, 6.65; mess pork, \$12.00@12.50; family at \$14.00 for Western and \$14.25@14.50 for city. No further changes in prices. There will be 400 tons city lard and 200 boxes and tins bellies shipped this week.

On Friday hog receipts were of fair volume, and the products, after a steady opening, eased up a little, with dull speculation. In New York, Western lard, 7.20; city do., 6.65; no change in refined; compound lard, 6%. In pork, mess, \$12.00@12.50; family at \$14.00 for Western and \$14.25@14.50 for city. In city cut meats, sales of 5,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7½¢, and 5,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. average, 7½¢.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending May 19 are as follows:

To	Week ending May 19, 1899.	Week ending May 20, 1899.	Nov. 19, 1900.
<b>PORK, BARRELS.</b>			
U. Kingdom.....	929	1,355	38,454
Continent.....	577	881	21,382
So. & Cent. Am.....	541	191	15,006
West Indies.....	1,110	2,530	58,502
B. No. America.....	17	95	6,383
Other countr's.....	—	20	6,383
Total.....	3,165	5,092	138,882

<b>BACON AND HAMS, LBS.</b>			
U. Kingdom.....	12,894,880	11,941,987	368,715,291
Continent.....	967,466	2,965,297	63,935,951
So. & Cent. Am.....	77,517	72,625	2,935,535
West Indies.....	120,325	164,425	6,705,324
B. No. America.....	—	—	34,950
Other countr's.....	9,825	8,900	619,350
Total.....	13,570,013	14,543,134	448,007,101

<b>LARD, LBS.</b>			
U. Kingdom.....	41,155,212	4,946,384	150,811,733
Continent.....	5,005,124	6,163,076	196,478,809
So. & Cent. Am.....	409,885	402,840	12,158,285
West Indies.....	619,220	595,410	14,534,855
B. No. America.....	4,880	10,500	139,449
Other countr's.....	37,500	62,100	1,677,530
Total.....	10,792,211	12,190,310	378,800,961

Recapitulation of week's exports, ending May 19, 1900:

From	Pork, Lbs.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York.....	2,396	4,908,875	4,228,850
Boston.....	157	2,283,750	605,715
Portland, Me.....	—	265,125	28,000
Philadelphia.....	221	1,812,779	1,557,320
Baltimore.....	353	1,062,507	86,213,021
Norfolk.....	—	—	245,000
Newport News.....	—	—	—
New Orleans.....	48	47,025	79,475
Montreal.....	—	2,504,052	424,830
St. Johns, N. B.....	—	—	—
Pensacola, Fla.....	—	—	—
Total.....	3,165	13,570,013	10,792,211

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1899.	Nov. 1, 1900.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	27,776,400	35,578,000	7,799,600
B'con, hams, lbs.....	445,007,101	522,935,900	79,678,889
Lard, lbs.....	378,800,961	416,896,689	380,357,708

### PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 649,436.—Watering Trough for Stock. D. B. Cooper, Lebanon, Kans. Filed Feb. 12, 1900. Serial No. 4,930.
- 649,508.—Press for Oleaginous Substances. G. W. Zoder, Alexandria, and W. P. Hayne, Boyce, La. Filed Aug. 31, 1899. Serial No. 729,117.
- 649,512.—Sterilizing Cabinet. W. R. Goodwin, Decatur, Ill. Filed Oct. 6, 1899. Serial No. 732,760.
- 649,558.—Apparatus for Cooling and Drying Refrigerating or Freezing Rooms. C. W. Vollmann, Montreal, Canada. Filed March 25, 1899. Serial No. 710,503.
- 649,577.—Machine for Weighing Liquids. Claus Hohnsbelm, Waverly, Iowa. Filed July 20, 1899. Serial No. 724,549.
- 649,604.—Milk Cooler, Aerator and Separator. P. O. Hirsch, Norfolk, Neb. Filed Feb. 27, 1900. Serial No. 6,707.
- 649,652.—Process of Cleansing Eggs. D. D. Wilson and J. A. Wilson, Seaford, Canada. Filed July 6, 1899. Serial No. 722,968.
- 649,682.—Hog Tamer. W. I. Short, Lewiston, Mo. Filed April 3, 1899. Serial No. 711,633.
- 649,690.—Solid Casein. W. A. Hall, Bellows Falls, Vt., assignor to the Lactoid Co., of New Jersey. Filed May 13, 1899. Serial No. 716,760.
- 649,770.—Food Chopper. Levi T. Snow, New Haven, Conn. Filed May 4, 1899. Serial No. 715,546.
- 649,836.—Milk Cooler. W. G. Halford, Granbury, Tex. Filed March 29, 1899. Serial No. 710,992.
- 649,915.—Scale. A. De Vilbess, Jr., Toledo, Ohio, assignor to the De Vilbess Computing Scale Co., same place. Filed Jan. 24, 1899. Serial No. 703,253.
- 649,941.—Artificial Fertilizer. Hermann Mehner, Berlin, Germany. Filed Dec. 1, 1897. Serial No. 660,434.
- 649,943.—Scale. W. F. C. Morsell, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed June 12, 1899. Serial No. 720,274.
- 649,979.—Pail. Jacob Danz, 2d, St. Paul, Minn. Filed Jan. 3, 1900. Serial No. 218.
- 650,044.—Method of Filtering Solutions and Recovering Albumen. F. W. H. Graeff, Rutherford, N. J., and Jos. F. Geisler, New York, N. Y. Filed July 12, 1898. Serial No. 685,742.
- 650,068.—Centrifugal Cream Separator. Olof Ohlsson, Newark, N. J. Filed Dec. 5, 1896. Serial No. 614,599.
- 650,087.—Ventilator for Refrigerator Cars. E. C. Dodge, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Armour & Co., same place. Filed Oct. 18, 1897. Serial No. 655,518.
- 650,098.—Refrigerating Device. Gedale Segal, New York, N. Y., assignor to Sarah Se-

### TRENTON ABATTOIR CO. WHOLESALE BUTCHERS.

Home Dressed Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal and Pork.

WILLIAM SCHLICHER.  
PETER SCHLICHER.

Foot of Perrine Ave.,  
TRENTON, N. J.

### PACKINGHOUSE Cheese Cloths and Muslins

MANUFACTURED BY

R. J. Peterson, 52 Leonard St., N. Y.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

- gel, same place. Filed Feb. 5, 1900. Serial No. 3,966.
- 650,118.—Churn. T. F. Fierney, Altoona, Pa. Filed July 29, 1899. Serial No. 725,522.
- 650,155.—Salter. D. W. Payne, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed Sept. 25, 1899. Serial No. 731,550.
- 650,187.—Process of Making Boracic Acid and Chlorates. C. C. Moore, Liverpool, England. Filed March 23, 1900. Serial No. 9,877.
- 650,217.—Storage and Circulation Tank for Refrigerators. J. J. Bailey, New York, N. Y. Filed Sept. 19, 1899. Serial No. 730,971.
- 650,231.—Computing Scale. J. W. Culmer, Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to the National Computing Scale Co., same place. Filed Nov. 30, 1898. Serial No. 697,832.
- 650,354.—Floor for Refrigerator Ice Tanks. Robert Graham and Edgar R. M. Pierce, Sacramento, Cal., assignors to Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed Oct. 28, 1897. Serial No. 656,622.

### Trade-Marks.

- 34,657.—Butter. Lars Emil Bruun, Copenhagen, Denmark. Filed Dec. 20, 1899. Es

### COMING EVENTS.

- 1900.
- June 14, 15, 16. Interstate Cottonseed Crushers, annual convention, Hotel Hygeia, Old Point Comfort, Va.
- June 27, 28. Texas Oil Mill Superintendents, annual meeting, San Antonio, Tex.
- July 10, 11, 12. Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, annual convention, Fort Worth, Tex.
- October.—National Live Stock Exchange annual meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.
- October 16-26.—Hereford-Shorthorn show and sale, Kansas City.
- November 13-15.—Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.
- November 16, 17, 18, 19. Pittsburg (Pa.) stockyards. Fat stock show, at the Central Stockyards.
- December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

## THE ECLIPSE SECTIONAL RAINBOW GASKET.

3/8 in.  
1/2 in.  
5/8 in. } for Hand Holes.



3/4 in.  
7/8 in.  
1 in. } For Extra Large Joints.

See-Simile of a 6-inch Section of Eclipse Gasket, Showing Name and Trade-Mark Imbedded.

The Eclipse Gasket is red in color, and composed of the celebrated Rainbow Packing Compound. It will not harden under any degree of heat, or blow out under the highest pressure, and can be taken out and repeatedly replaced. Joints can be made in from three to five minutes.

PATENTED AND MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

THE PEERLESS RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO.,

19-24 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

16 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

302-210 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

7-19 Beale Street, and 18-24 Main Street, San Francisco, California.



sential feature, a representation of an escutcheon containing three arrows, a star on either side of the escutcheon, a crown above the same and a star above the crown. Used since August 31, 1883.

34,659.—Certain Refined Oils. Wesson Process Co., Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa. Filed April 4, 1900. Essential feature, the representation of an escutcheon, a helmet, a bird and olive sprays at the respective sides of the escutcheon. Used since Jan. 1, 1900.

34,675.—Soap. Citrus Soap Co., San Diego, Cal. Filed Dec. 30, 1899. Essential feature, the word "Citrus." Used since Nov. 15, 1895.

#### ARMOUR'S HEREFORDS ARRIVE IN KANSAS CITY.

A special train of nine cars of Hereford cattle, the cream of the finest herds in England, arrived at K. B. Armour's "Meadow Brook" farm in Kansas City this week. The cattle arrived in New York about six weeks ago and were detained in quarantine. The importation will increase Mr. Armour's herd at "Meadow Brook" farm to about 325 head.

#### "ARMOUR" IN 1,200 ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The biggest electrical sign that has ever been put up in the United States will be built in the next six weeks on the side of the tallest building at the Armour Packinghouse in Kansas City. The sign will be the word "Armour." It will be 125 feet long and each of the letters will be 20 feet in length. In the six letters there will be 1,200 incandescent electric lights. The sign will be easily distinguishable four miles away. The incandescent lights will be backed by a mirror and so arranged that the rays of light will fall in parallel lines, with no diffusion of the lights, so that as far as the lights can be seen the sign can be read.

#### REFRIGERATING PIPES IN NORFOLK.

The Norfolk (Va.) Refrigerating Storage Company has completed a line of refrigerating pipes in the city. This is the only plant of its kind, supplying outside houses, south of New York, and is a convenience that adds one more cosmopolitan feature to Norfolk. The same company is also building an ice factory next to the cold storage warehouse on East Main street.

The company now supplies refrigeration to the Armour, Swift and Nelson-Morris plants.

#### SHIP REFRIGERATION CONTRACTED FOR.

It is reported from Canada that the refrigerating space of the Dominion line of steamers running out of Canada has been contracted for by Swift and Company, of Chicago, for the storage of fresh beef.

#### FAVORS THE FORTY HOUR LAW.

At a largely attended meeting of the South St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange last week, the Rodenberg bill now pending before Congress, which proposes the extension of time limit on live stock in transit from 28 to 40 hours, was taken up and thoroughly discussed. A committee composed of George Gann, John Clary and J. P. Emmert were appointed to draft resolutions reflecting the sentiment of the South St. Joseph market. The committee submitted the following preamble and resolution, and it was enthusiastically and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There is now pending before Congress a bill, namely, "The Rodenberg Bill," otherwise known as "The Forty-Hour Law," the object of which is to extend the time limit on live stock in transit 12 hours, and,

Whereas, The present time limit of 28 hours seems insufficient to meet the requirements of shippers, in view of the fact that the oftener live stock is unloaded between shipping points and destination the greater damage accrues, since, oftentimes, railroad yards and receiving pens are inadequate, resulting in the maiming and bruising of live stock, thereby causing it to sell at a depreciated price; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the South St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange that we recognize the justice of the aforesaid Rodenberg bill, and give our hearty approval to same, and respectfully urge upon our representatives in Congress their best endeavors to secure the passage of this bill.

Horace Wood, President.

Attest: J. P. Emmert, Secretary.

#### CORN OUTLOOK BRIGHT IN IOWA.

(Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Des Moines, May 16.—The report of the Department of Agriculture for Iowa is issued to-day. The conditions have been generally favorable for planting corn, and in the southern and central sections that work is nearly completed, under very favorable conditions for rapid germination. In the northern section planting is well advanced and a few days of dry weather will be sufficient to finish it. Reports indicate that germination has been fairly good in early planted fields, and in numerous localities cultivation is in progress.

On the whole a very large corn acreage is likely to be planted somewhat in advance of the average season.

#### WADSWORTH BILL REPORTED.

(Special from Washington.)

Washington, May 23.—The sub-committee of the House Agricultural Committee to-day reported a substitute for the Grout oleomargarine bill. The substitute proposes as additional safeguards that oleomargarine shall be put up in one and two pound packages only; that each print shall have in large indented letters the word "Oleomargarine," and that the packages shall not be broken."

#### MEAT FAMINE IN MANILA.

Washington, May 21.—The reports coming to the War Department from Manila give a distressing account of the meat famine now existing in the Philippine Islands. One day recently good beef went as high as 70c a pound, and for many days it has retailed at 50c. Even that of poor quality sells at 25 to 30c. The scarcity is due to the war and the Spanish tariff. A great many animals driven to Manila from a distance have been rejected by the inspectors because of their being badly heated and out of condition. The state of the market has resulted in the use of a great deal of diseased meat, and the danger of a plague is again causing anxiety.

In exporting soap to China the soap should be forwarded in bars stamped in Chinese characters with the name of the Chinese office of the exporting firm. Toilet soaps should be packed, two or three cakes together, in a wrapper bearing some pictures pleasing to Chinese taste. Enameled metal boxes, each containing a cake, will also sell well. The Chinese buyer attaches great importance to the packing. If the exterior of the package offends his taste, no matter how attractive it may seem to an English eye, there will be no deal. Every attention must be paid to the tastes, and, above all, to the superstitions of the Chinese in these matters. A Chinese will readily buy even an inferior article if he can gather a presage of good fortune from the wrapper, but if the latter is to him of evil omen, he is quite indifferent as to what it contains.

The Procter & Gamble Co., of Cincinnati, has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the common stock.

# The W. J. Wilcox

Established 1862

## Lard AND Refining Co.

REFINERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Wilcox and Globe Brand of

### PURE REFINED LARD.

27 & 29 BEAVER  
STREET,  
NEW YORK.

# CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.  
RIALTO BUILDING.

## Chicago Live Stock Review.

**CATTLE.**—Continued liberal marketing of all kinds of cattle have not, as yet, been followed by any slackening down in the demand and a supply for this week running close up to the figures of the previous week has been taken off readily with a firmness in prices that is certainly gratifying to the man with a feed lot full of steers and corn enough on hand to finish them. There was a touch of weakness in the trade on Monday, when receipts ran above 23,000, but it was only temporary and confined to heavy steers that were lacking in quality. Even this wore away before close of trade on the opening day and there has not been a more lively trade this spring than was seen on middle days of the week when everything useful and attractive in the beef cattle line, whether for local slaughter or the Eastern and export trade, sold full up to, if not, a little higher than best prices of the previous week.

The best lot of steers here this week to date of this writing was a lot of 14 Iowa fed Shorthorns that averaged 1,476 lbs. and sold to Armour on Wednesday at \$5.75, another load lot sold on same day at \$5.70 to average 1,338 lbs. There has been a fair representation of cattle running at around 1,200 lbs. and up at \$5.50@5.60, with great bulk of the dressed beef shipping and export steers for the week going between \$4.80@5.40 and comparatively few common light steers that lack feeder quality selling down around \$4.50.

The situation looks agreeable to present prices or better for good beef cattle, though there is little room to doubt a fairly liberal supply of fed cattle to come within the next few weeks, most of the reports from shippers and traveling men in the trade are to this effect at least.

There is demand fully equal to the supply of good quality stock and feeding cattle and prices hold to the highest level seen here in many months, \$4.40@4.90 for fair to good feeders with choice selections as high as \$6.15, very few stock steers low as \$4.00 and choice light weight up to \$4.90. Stock steer calves have sold to go back to the country at \$6.75@7.50.

The butcher market for cows, heifers, yearlings and bulls continues very active, with prices at highest level seen this year and the high prices failing to stimulate any increased movement of this kind of stock to market. Fancy heifers are selling around \$4.90@5.00, good to choice cows and heifers, \$4.25@4.75, fair to good \$3.50@4.25 and very common to fair \$2.50@3.50. Choice veal calves quotable around \$6.50, bulk \$5.75@6.25.

Small run of Texas cattle, including a few grassers, has met excellent demand at about high mark of the season for the fully fat fed steers.

**HOGS.**—Supplies of hogs are running liberal at all points and the market has not been a safe one for the country operator. The week's total will perhaps be close to 180,000 at the Chicago yards and show an increase of around 18,000 over record for the previous week and at six principal Western markets, Chicago included, there will be an increase of close to 25,000 for the week. The trade is in a decidedly unsettled condition, opening on Monday with 44,000 hogs on sale here and prices going at 10@15c, recovering 5@10c at the decline Tuesday on a run of 16,000,

then reacting almost to the extent of Monday's advance on a run of 28,000 Wednesday, with business about as dull and sluggish as it has been seen here this spring.

The top price made this week to date of this writing was \$5.32½, but sales at \$5.30 have not been numerous and bulk of the crop has sold between \$5.10@5.25, with \$5.20 buying good smooth hogs on low days.

Eastern shippers are quite liberal buyers and will be credited with about 30,000 at close of business for this week, leaving not far from 150,000 for the local slaughtering trade.

The situation, in connection with country information, looks like a continuation of liberal marketing for the next few weeks, until farmers get busy with the cultivation and harvesting of crops, and burden of opinion favors lower, rather than higher prices until well into June.

Very few little pigs are coming to market and they are reported as generally healthy in the country. Demand for them is slack at this season of year and they are selling as low as \$4.00, with \$4.50 close to top for anything under 100 lbs. average.

**SHEEP.**—The movement of sheep and lambs has not been as liberal as last week, but has proven fully ample to all demands and it has been a strain to hold prices to a steady basis. In fact the Wednesday trade was decidedly inclined to weakness on anything except very smooth qualities of offerings. There is an increasing proportion of very common stock arriving and it is finding very unsatisfactory sale, doing the sellers no good whatever. Choice muttons are selling at \$5.00@5.35, with an extreme top at about \$5.50, best clipped lambs about \$5.40 and bulk \$5.75@6.20; top spring lambs \$8.00, but many coming that are in unattractive condition and they find poor sale.

## Chicago Provision Market.

The provision market has not shown much activity lately, though there has been an undertone of firmness in it. The manufacturers have been the buyers, notably Armour and the Cudahys. It is generally conceded that the Armour purchases are subordinate to the cash operations of that house, and that if they are purchasers of futures in the pit, they are sellers of a still larger amount to the consumer. Provision men believe that the Armour line is being added to.

Hogs receipts have increased and are liberal. Shipments of product are somewhat under last year's.

The puzzling feature is that local stocks keep on decreasing in spite of hog receipts that look large and shipments that are only moderate. There is so little speculative product here that it could all easily be handled by one of moderate means. The outsider apparently has taken his product and is not inclined at present to come in again.

The provision situation at present is very much like that in other manufacturing lines. The raw material is relatively high; the stocks are small, but the bull enthusiasm on the part of the outsider seems to have disappeared. This is just about the story the iron, woolen and leather men are telling.

Naturally there should be increased hog receipts during the next few weeks. The declining price of cotton may have something to do with the lessened buying enthusiasm in the South.

Combined receipts of cattle at the four leading Western markets last week were the largest on record for the third week of May. The total was nearly 25,000 larger than a year ago and 23,000 larger than two years ago.

## RANGE OF PRICES. SATURDAY, MAY 21.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July ....	11.75	11.82½	11.75	11.77½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July ....	7.02½	7.05	7.02½	7.02½
Sept. ....	7.03½	7.07½	7.02½	7.02½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July ....	6.67½	6.70	6.67½	6.70
Sept. ....	6.70	6.70	6.67½	6.67½

## MONDAY, MAY 21.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July ....	11.62½	11.70	11.50	11.52½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July ....	6.95	6.95	6.92½	6.95
Sept. ....	6.97½	6.97½	6.95	6.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July ....	6.65	6.65	6.57½	6.60
Sept. ....	6.65	6.65	6.57½	6.57½

## TUESDAY, MAY 22.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May ....	11.42½	11.42½	11.30	11.30
July ....	11.52½	11.52½	11.37½	11.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July ....	6.92½	6.97½	6.90	6.90
Sept. ....	6.95	6.95	6.87½	6.87½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July ....	6.62½	6.62½	6.52½	6.52½
Sept. ....	6.60	6.62½	6.50	6.50

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May ....	11.35	11.50	11.37½	11.37½
July ....	11.32½	11.50	11.37½	11.41½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July ....	6.85	6.95	6.85	6.95
Sept. ....	6.85	6.95	6.85	6.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July ....	6.47½	6.57½	6.47½	6.57½
Sept. ....	6.50	6.57½	6.50	6.55

## THURSDAY, MAY 24.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May ....	11.47½	11.50	11.41½	11.35
July ....	11.47½	11.50	11.41½	11.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July ....	6.97½	6.97½	6.95	6.95
Sept. ....	6.95	6.97½	6.92½	6.92½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July ....	6.57½	6.57½	6.55	6.57½
Sept. ....	6.57½	6.57½	6.55	6.55

## FRIDAY, MAY 25.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May ....	11.35	11.40	11.35	11.40
July ....	11.45	11.47½	11.40	11.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July ....	6.97½	6.97½	6.92½	6.92½
Sept. ....	6.95	6.95	6.90	6.92½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July ....	6.57½	6.57½	6.55	6.57½
Sept. ....	6.55	6.57½	6.52½	6.57½

## Chicago Live Stock Notes.

During the last week 5,000 cars of live stock were received here, against 4,675 the preceding week and 5,212 the corresponding week last year.

The quality of the sheep now arriving shows a noticeable falling off, and few consignments sell above \$5.25. Many "grassy" lots are arriving.

Average weight of hogs last week, 228 lbs., the heaviest weekly average since January. Average the previous week 224 lbs., a year ago 233 lbs., and two years ago 224 lbs.

The hogs received last week averaged 228 lbs., against 224 lbs. the preceding week, 223 lbs. a month ago, 233 lbs. a year ago, 224 lbs. two years ago, and 236 lbs. three years ago.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 18,025; hogs, 32,060; sheep, 4,385; against 18,187 cattle, 31,309 hogs, 969 sheep the previous week; 18,081 cattle, 42,749 hogs, 6,141 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

Cattle receipts at Chicago for 1900 to date have turned the million mark, showing an increase of over 100,000 head, as compared with a year ago. The increase has been altogether of native cattle, in fact, the number of Texas cattle this year decreased over 10,000 as compared with a year ago.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 55,663; hogs, 163,562; sheep, 60,436; against 49,570 cattle, 123,641 hogs, 60,467 sheep the previous week; 45,906 cattle, 163,354 hogs, 69,626 sheep the corresponding week of 1899; 46,824 cattle, 241,981 hogs, 61,829 sheep the corresponding week of 1898.

## Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

W. A. Furing, who has been for years with Pope-Eckardt, has gone into the brokerage business on his own account.



A. S. White, president of the International Packing Company, has made arrangements to go to Europe for the summer. Josiah Stiles will be the acting president during his absence.

Rolosen's weekly statement shows continued decreases in provision stocks. Pork shows a decrease of 3,000 barrels since the first of the month, and lard a decrease of 6,000 tierces. Ribs show an increase of 350,000 lbs. The present stock of pork is 46,000 barrels less than the same time a year ago, the lard stock 63,000 tierces less and ribs 28,650,000 lbs. less.

The Board of Trade directors on Tuesday admitted twelve new members, as follows: Herbert F. Munn, New York; James Doran, St. Paul; S. Y. Hyde, La Crosse; Eugene A. Breesee, San Francisco; Rudolph Froendle, Minneapolis; Lewis P. Goldsborough, Baltimore; John M. Cromenberg, Toledo; Charles E. Lewis, Minneapolis; Royston Oliver, Chicago; H. Wallace Armstrong, Chicago; Ernest Carley, Chicago, and Henry W. Hudson, Chicago.

Lard is not the only fat that is declining. From the top lard has lost a little less than  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per pound. Tallow shows a drop of 1¢, stearine of over 1¢, grease of about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and oleo of about  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ a pound from the top figures. Cottonseed oil is off 3¢ a gallon. This decline is proportionately the least of any, because the new cottonseed oil supply is six months off and also because there has been a failure in the olive oil crop on the Continent. This latter fact has created a good demand for the choice grades of cotton oil.

#### OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM CHICAGO.

The following authoritative statement from Chicago is confirmatory of the news published in our issue of May 12:

The real estate deal between the Chicago Packing & Provision Company and Swift and Company has finally been closed. The packing company has sold its Chicago real estate to Swift for \$250,000. The sale does not include the good will or any of the business of the Chicago Packing & Provision Company, and the company will continue in the packing business at Nebraska City, Neb., and East St. Louis, Ill., where it has two modern up-to-date plants in full operation now. It will retain its general office in the Board of Trade building and continue to put up all the different brands of meats as heretofore.

Of course it is possible that the packing company may acquire other packinghouse property at Chicago, or near Chicago, at some future time. They have leased from Swift and Company three large warehouses at the stockyards for a period to enable them to carry on business at this point during the summer.

The newly formed cottonseed oil mill company at Fayette, Miss., perfected its organization by electing the following officers: Prof. James McClure, president; Judge Jeff. Truly, vice-president; J. J. Ledden, treasurer; J. J. Gordon, secretary. Directors: R. Strauss, Fayette, Miss.; S. Hirsch, M. C. Harper, S. Netter, Dr. L. R. Harrison, Lehmann Cohn, Larman, Miss.; L. A. Cato, Union Church, Miss. The capital stock of the company is \$30,000. The stockholders are prominent business men of the county about Fayette.

The Gonzales (Tex.) cottonseed oil mill was built last fall and did not commence running until November 15, 1899. The board of directors have declared a dividend of 10 per cent., after paying out \$3,000 for additional machinery and holding a surplus for repairs, etc.

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#### GERMAN MEAT BILL DEBATE.

Berlin, May 21.—During the debate on the Meat Inspection bill in the Reichstag to-day Baron von Wangenheim, Chairman of the Farmers' Alliance, said no reliance could be placed upon the control exercised over meat abroad. The present, he continued, was the proper time to meet foreign claims. He regarded the bill as a general test for the Government with respect to the impending customs tariff.

The Secretary of State for the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, pointed out that the principal factor to be considered was the meat eating of the German nation. The Government would do that for which it was prepared to be answerable to the nation. It was not true to say that foreign countries kept their good meat for themselves and sent their bad meat to Germany.

Foreign countries, he further asserted, had nothing to say against the prohibition placed on the importation of sausages. The point in dispute was the question of prohibiting all meat importation. It would be a greater danger for the health of Germany if all home-slaughtered animals were left uninspected than if a much smaller quantity of salt meat was allowed to be imported from abroad.

Herr Aichbuehler's amendment, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner further remarked, constituted the utmost limit of concession acceptable to the Government. Aichbuehler's amendment, in addition to the amendment prohibiting the importation of canned or sausage meat, provides that until December 31, 1903, the importation of fresh meat shall only be allowed in whole, or, in certain cases, in half carcasses, and that the importation of prepared meat shall only be permitted when it is proved to be innocuous, which is regarded as being impossible of proof in the case of consignments of salt meat under four kilograms in weight.

Finally, it is provided that after 1903 the importation of meat shall either be regulated by fresh legislation, or the above mentioned provisions remain in force.

Speaking later, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner declared that no official negotiations whatever had occurred between the German and American Governments regarding the bill. Referring to the statement mentioned by the Berliner "Tageblatt," that the United States Government would have nothing to say to any compromise, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner said the person making the statement was certainly not the American Secretary of State.

The reference to the statement published by the Berliner "Tageblatt" respecting the attitude of the United States toward any compromise regarding the Meat Inspection bill, was a letter reprinted from a recent issue of the Chicago "Tribune," a letter signed ostensibly by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, marked "Confidential," and addressed to a person whose name was not given.

#### VOTE ON THE GERMAN MEAT BILL.

Berlin, May 22.—The Reichstag, by a vote of 158 to 123, to-day adopted a compromise prohibiting the importation of conserves and sausages, but continuing to allow the importation of cured meats. Prince Herbert Bismarck said it was incorrect to describe the House's action as directed against the United States, as the Meat bill applies to all countries alike.

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CHICAGO.

#### GERMANS' VIEW OF THE BILL.

(Special from Berlin.)

May 24.—The Meat Inspection bill, which passed the Reichstag yesterday in the compromise form, had its essential hygienic features eliminated owing to the Agrarian influences at work in the chamber. In its final shape it contains no provision for trichina inspection and none for the inspection of animals slaughtered for family use. These were the two strongest hygienic features of the bill in its original form.

Nevertheless, the semi-official "Berliner Correspondenz" to-day compliments the majority in the Reichstag, particularly the moderate Agrarians, upon its passage in the amended form, claiming that hygienic interests are sufficiently preserved, and that, incidentally, German agriculture will derive considerable benefit from the measure as it stands.

On the other hand, the leading Agrarian organ, the "Deutsche Tages Zeitung," flatly denies that the compromise bill will in any way aid agriculture and asserts that the permission to import salt meats will be utilized hereafter by the United States to such an extent as to outweigh the prohibition of sausages and canned meats.

The "Allgemeine Fleischerzeitung," which is the leading organ of the butchers, contends that the bill goes to great length in favoring Agrarian interests, while disregarding the interests of butchers and consumers.

The trial which began here yesterday of three dealers who had purchased 20,000 pounds of infected or diseased meat from the Central Abattoir and sold it to local retailers for general consumption resulted in the acquittal of the accused because of technical defects in the proceedings of the public prosecutor.

#### OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Berlin, May 22.—The delegation from the New York Deutscher Kriegerbund to-day visited the United States Embassy. They rode in carriages decorated with a number of American and German flags. After President Richard Mueller had delivered an address to Ambassador White, acknowledging Mr. White's services in cementing the friendship between the United States and Germany, the

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Ambassador, in reply, said, in describing Germany's commercial advance: "I rejoice in the prosperity of this country, because I believe it helps rather than harms the prosperity of our own. I assure you that the stories prevalent in Germany of America's hatred of Germans and prevalent in America of German hatred of Americans are baseless. I am able to assure you that never were the relations between the countries better than they are at present. If there have been any clouds in the past they have rolled away."

"There will continue to be, no doubt, some clashing between private parties in agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests, but the great German heart, like the great American heart, desires peace, and their Governments fully participate in this desire."

"Some of our American friends seem troubled by the fear that we have yielded too much to Germany for the sake of peace, but I have been consoled by noting at the same time that the German press has made similar charges against Count von Bülow, declaring that he also is yielding to the United States for the sake of peace. The fact is that, while both he and I love our respective countries, this affection has led each of us to desire sincerely the best possible relations between them. In doing this we have both acted in accordance with the instructions from our own Governments."

"Count von Bülow believes, as I do, that without sacrificing the honor or interests of either country, peace ought to be, can be, and will be maintained between them."

## GERMANY'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Berlin "Boersen Zeitung," of April 11, says:

The United States consul general in Berlin, Mr. Mason, has just published a statement of exports to the United States from the various consular districts within the Berlin jurisdiction, which deserves careful attention. The promptness with which this table was prepared is praiseworthy. The quarter ended on March 31, and eight days later the results from 14 consulates in different parts of Northern Germany were published. This shows close attention to business and deserves full recognition, for officials often work for months over statistics before the interested public obtains the figures. We give the export values roundly:

Consulate.	1899.	1900.
Annaberg .....	\$312,000	\$550,000
Berlin .....	1,441,000	1,693,000
Brunswick .....	199,000	235,000
Bremen .....	640,000	646,000
Breslau .....	256,000	327,000
Chemnitz .....	1,430,000	1,523,000
Glauchau .....	315,000	288,000
Hamburg .....	2,661,000	5,765,000
Hanover .....	242,000	266,000
Leipzig .....	1,255,000	1,634,000
Magdeburg .....	1,810,000	2,192,000

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Plauen .....	454,000	852,000
Stettin .....	1,541,000	1,889,000
Zittau .....	317,000	266,000

Total .....\$12,873,000 \$18,106,000

This increase is very satisfactory, and the impression made by the figures is still more striking when the comparison is extended to 1898:

First quarter of 1898 .....	\$9,128,000
First quarter of 1899 .....	12,873,200
First quarter of 1900 .....	18,106,000

It accordingly appears that in two years, our export to the United States has nearly doubled and is now very important. The \$18,106,000 are 77,000,000 marks in three months or 308,000,000 marks (\$73,304,000) in a year. This is only for Northern Germany, and the figures from the consulates general at Dresden and Frankfurt are still to be added. These will bring the total up to 600,000,000 marks (\$142,800,000). How many thousands of Germans now dependent upon this trade for their support would be without bread if it were to suddenly stop! In the trade with the United States, Germany has won an important position. According to the reports of the Statistical Bureau in Washington, the United States imported in the calendar years 1897 and 1899:

From—	1897.	1899.
England .....	\$159,000,000	\$142,000,000
Germany .....	98,000,000	90,000,000
France .....	67,000,000	70,000,000
Italy .....	20,000,000	26,000,000
Switzerland .....	13,000,000	16,000,000
Holland .....	14,000,000	15,000,000
Belgium .....	14,000,000	12,000,000
Austria-Hungary ..	7,000,000	8,000,000
Mexico .....	20,000,000	25,000,000
Central America ..	9,000,000	9,000,000
Cuba .....	16,000,000	30,000,000
Brazil .....	66,000,000	60,000,000
Venezuela .....	9,000,000	6,000,000

Germany has accordingly surpassed all nations except England, whose insular position, richness in coal and iron, and free trade policy give it an advantage which can not easily be overcome. Of the wares used in the United States, the most important to us is sugar, of which the importations were:

From—	Value.
East India .....	\$30,600,000
Hawaii .....	21,700,000
Cuba .....	17,700,000
Germany .....	10,700,000
British West Indies .....	5,800,000
Other West Indies .....	6,800,000
South America .....	5,500,000
Africa .....	3,800,000
Austria-Hungary .....	2,000,000

This we can continue to do if we maintain peace and friendship with them. If we force the Americans into retaliation, as our agrarians wish to do with their meat inspection law, and thus render impossible the exportation of our sugar to the United States, we

will have no other purchaser for this enormous mass of sugar. The prices will then sink to the cost of production, and perhaps even lower. As a consequence, many sugar factories and the farmers dependent thereon will become bankrupt, and a prosperous German agricultural industry will be destroyed.

Not to go too far into details, we will only add briefly that America buys from us in an almost equal amount chemicals, colors, cement, hides and skins, and wool.

Now we come to the other side of the business, importation into Germany from the United States. The chief industries of America are agriculture and cattle raising. Some statesmen are indeed trying to make the United States a purely industrial state; but, as the laws of nature and reason oppose such development, they have not succeeded, nor can they until the necessary preliminary conditions come into existence. The export articles are accordingly mostly agricultural products—wheat, corn, cattle, meat, bacon, lard, apples, and other fresh, dried and conserved fruits. Every form of foreign competition is an abomination to our farmers, and American competition is the greatest. They would like to entirely forbid the importation of agricultural articles into Germany, and have had incredible success in this direction, owing to the fact that the Government needed their votes. Thus, for instance, the importation of living cattle from America is entirely forbidden for the alleged purpose of preventing the introduction of cattle diseases. American cattle are, however, being constantly imported into England without bringing diseases with them. For awhile even the importation of meat was forbidden, as it was said to contain trichinae and other dangers. Now the agrarians are working in an indirect way; they demand two veterinary examinations of every animal, one before and one after it is killed. Our veterinary surgeons can not, however, examine the American cattle before they are slaughtered, and, as a foreign country must not be better treated than home producers, American meat can be forbidden entry into Germany—a sly plan, upon which a strange light is thrown by the fact that the farming gentlemen wish to have the law applied, not to themselves, but to the wicked towns. When they butcher animals for use in their own households, the law provides that these veterinary inspections may be omitted.

The following table shows America's five chief export articles:

Articles.	1898.	1899.
Grain .....	\$318,000,000	\$270,000,000
Animals .....	41,000,000	40,000,000
Provisions .....	175,000,000	182,000,000
Cotton .....	233,000,000	192,000,000
Mineral oil .....	48,000,000	60,000,000

Total .....\$815,000,000 \$744,000,000

Under the heading "provisions" are included beef, pork, bacon, etc.

In meat, we need every year only 20,000,000 to 28,000,000 marks (\$4,760,000 to \$6,864,000) worth, a mere bagatelle. A thoughtful consideration of all our interests teaches that we should maintain with America not only peace, but also friendship.



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## KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22, 1900.

The receipts, with comparisons, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	30,983	72,368	24,041
Same week 1899....	23,266	68,177	10,810
Same week 1898....	22,851	106,874	13,474
Same week 1897....	30,235	94,154	22,010
Chicago.....	55,500	160,600	70,700
Omaha.....	18,500	51,700	18,500
St. Louis.....	8,600	40,200	10,900
St. Joseph.....	8,400	37,300	9,800
Kansas City.....	31,000	72,400	24,000

Total past week.. 122,000 362,200 133,900

Previous week.... 110,700 308,100 145,300

Same week 1899.. 96,600 355,000 109,700

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Pack'g Co..	5,318	35,019	6,496
Swift and Company	6,066	12,460	8,065
S. & S. Co.....	5,700	2,442	2,854
Fowler, Son & Co..	157	13,181	103
Butchers.....	562	165	114

Total past week.. 17,612 63,276 17,668

Previous week.... 16,717 64,741 19,527

Same week 1899.. 15,019 63,668 9,907

**CATTLE.**—The last week's market after Tuesday took an upward tendency. Notwithstanding the large receipts in other markets, which were exceptionally large, the receipts in Kansas City were rather in limited supply for the best part of the week. This enabled the sellers to succeed in obtaining very good prices indeed. The highest prices paid for the week were on Thursday, when some 1,530 lbs. average sold at \$5.40. There was a very good outside demand, and export market was a very good one indeed. Heifers were rather plentiful and broke some 10c per 100 lbs.; but cows, both native and range, were in very small supply and brought steady prices. Some 967 lbs. average cows sold at \$4.50, while a few heifers 813 lbs. average sold at \$5.00; still, \$4.50 would purchase a very good class of animals indeed. Bulls were strong and steady the entire week; a few of 1,280 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.25, but a very good range of bulls were purchased at from \$3.50 to \$3.75. Western cattle were in fair supply, and with the exception of the heavy grades were active. Some Western steers 1,200 lbs. average sold at \$5.00. A bunch of 71 head of Nebraska steers, 1,157 lbs. average, sold at \$4.95; Texas-fed range cattle, 1,188 lbs. average, sold at \$4.95. The quarantine cattle for the week were rather in small supply, only 69 cars. On Monday there was a larger supply than usual, so that the market tipped off 10c, but with the small supplies for the balance of the week it easily regained the loss. Among the sales may be noticed: Some 1,005 lbs. average steers at \$4.85; a bunch of 153 of 1,063 lbs. average at \$4.62½; a bunch of 174 of 1,066 lbs. average at \$4.70; cows, 833 lbs. average, at \$3.90; heifers, 426 lbs. average, at \$3.75, with bulls, 1,590 lbs. average, at \$3.70. The shipment to the seaboard the heaviest made for some time

past, being 123 cars, 92 cars going to New York; Baltimore, 12; Philadelphia, 10; Wauertown, 8; Newark, 1. Shipments for the previous week 110 cars; for the corresponding week one year ago, 182 cars. Balling shipped 1,082 head; Kraus, 549; Ackerman, 529; Cudahy, 307, with other scattering shipments. The stocker and feeder trade rather small for the past week, but the prices were very satisfactory indeed, until the last day, and then the prices were such that the speculators would rather carry them over until next week than accept the prices offered. One hundred and eighty-three cars, containing 6,614 head of stockers and feeders, were sent back to the country. It was the smallest week that we have had for this year. However, it was 62 cars heavier than the corresponding week one year ago.

This week's Monday receipts, 4,564; Tuesday, 9,243, and on Tuesday a bunch of 18 steers, as well finished animals as Kansas City has seen for some time, were sold at \$5.60 per 100 lbs. This was the highest-priced cattle in any May in Kansas City since 1895. Some very good 1,555 lbs. average steers sold at \$5.20. Heifers were still in large supply and a weaker feeling, though some 570 lbs. average sold at \$5.25. Cows, however, are still scarce. There was a fair outside demand for fat animals; some 1,363 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.55. Bulls were also strong and a few fancy of 1,340 lbs. average sold at \$4.75. To be sure, the bulk went at a price ranging from \$3.50 to \$3.75. The Western cattle were in fair supply, a bunch of 50 head of Texas range-fed steers, 1,063 lbs. average, tipping the market at \$5.00. Some well finished Western steers, 1,270 lbs. average, sold at \$5.00. Some Western heifers, 678 lbs. average, at \$4.50. Western and Texas cows are in very small supply. There was a good demand for them and they sold readily. The quarantine division had no large supply. Some steers 1,077 lbs. average tipped the market at \$4.85; some cows, 970 lbs. average, at \$3.85; some bulls, 1,397 lbs. average, at \$3.75.

**HOGS.**—On last week Wednesday's market was the highest, when the tops stood \$5.40, with bulk \$5.10@5.27½. On Tuesday there was a decided weaker feeling, from 5 to 7½c per 100 lbs. Heavy hogs changed hands \$5.15 @5.32½; mixed packing, \$5.10@5.17½; the top for the day \$5.32½, with bulk \$5.12½@5.20, light hogs selling \$5.05@5.15. On Friday there was a decidedly weaker market, tops at \$5.25, with bulk \$5.05@5.15. Saturday's market developed some strength in some instances. There was a fair outside demand, which helped the market considerably, and light pigs were very scarce. The market for the day closed with heavies \$5.07½@5.25; mixed packing, \$5.05@5.10; the tops, \$5.25, with bulk \$5.05@5.15.

Monday's receipts this week, 8,519; Tues-

day, 15,904. Monday's receipts showed too many grassy hogs and there was quite a number of poor grades of Southern arrivals, so the market was all the way from 5 to 10c lower on the various grades. There were very few prime heavy hogs offered. The market stood: Heavies, \$5.05@5.15; mixed packing, \$5.00@5.05; lights, \$4.90@4.95, with light-weights breaking pretty sharply and some pigs selling as low as \$3.50. The top for the day \$5.15, with bulk \$4.95@5.05. At present writing the supply of prime hogs rather scarce and so far a good shipping demand has developed. This has strengthened prices somewhat, with a tendency to 5c advance, the heavies standing \$5.05@5.20; mixed packing, \$5.05@5.10; lights, \$4.95@5.05; tops, \$5.20; bulk, \$5.00@5.07½.

**SHEEP.**—There are quite a number of range clipped animals coming to the market and they are generally discriminated against to a value of 5c per 100 lbs. Among the sales may be noticed 569 clipped Colorado lambs, 67 lbs. average, at \$6.15; 279 full wool Kansas fed, 73 lbs. average, \$6.00; 281 clipped lambs, 58 lbs. average, \$5.90; 1,028 clipped Texas, 77 lbs. average, at \$4.35; 2,091 Texas, 95 lbs. average, at \$4.85, and 1,112 California sheep, 116 lbs. average, at \$4.00.

Receipts Monday, 5,629; Tuesday, 3,433; and the majority of the receipts so far are Texas grass fed animals. One of the packers receiving quite a number of shipments direct to the packinghouse. Among the sales may be noticed: Some spring lambs, 66 lbs. average, \$7.50; 127 Western lambs, 77 lbs. average, at \$6.00, and 1,214 clipped, of 91 lbs. average, at \$4.75.

## BELGIAN HARE REGISTRY ASSN.

The American Belgian Hare Registry Association met at the Midland Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., last week and adopted a constitution and by-laws. A permanent organization will be effected and within a month the association will be ready to register hares. Persons desiring to become charter members must lose no time in so doing. The standard of perfection has been set so high that hares registered with the association will be entitled to a certificate of excellence above any other like association in the country.

## MR. PATRICK CUDAHY BACK FROM EUROPE.

Mr. Patrick Cudahy, of the Cudahy Packing Co., has returned to Milwaukee, Wis., after an absence in Europe of about five weeks. Mr. Cudahy visited his old home in Ireland, which he left in 1849, to come to the United States. Business conditions in the land of the shamrock are very poor and the people much dissatisfied. The old Cudahy homestead in Callan was found to have been torn down years ago, and Mr. Cudahy found little to remind him of his boyhood days. Mr. Cudahy was accompanied on the outward trip by his son and was joined in London by his two daughters, the Misses Mary and Elise, who went abroad last November.

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# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

**TALLOW.**—It is still a mixed condition of affairs but the undertone is undoubtedly weak, while there is a very dull feeling. The melters will not sell unless they can get a better price than possible on such outside lots as are selling, but the fact remains that the decline this week show the temper of buyers, and if the supplies must be sold they are the best rates obtainable, while that as transactions have occurred at them they more clearly show the market rates than any other held basis. Thus, on Tuesday of this week there was a resale of 100 hogheads city, out of the holdings of a soap house, to an English shipper at 4½¢, and 50 hogheads more were offered at the same price. The city melters then would possibly not have considered less than a 5¢ price; indeed, they were talking up to 5½¢, but they had no bid better than 4½¢, and bids were scarce even at the lower price. The melters will soon have their June make to offer, and a better test of buyers' views will then be had. So far as concerns interest of English markets it was limited to the 100 hogheads referred to as sold outside of the steady takings of the meltings of one maker by a leading English soap house, and which may continue right along, to narrowing the offerings upon this market of the city made by that much, and which is right along of a considerable quantity. There is no Continent demand of consequence here, but the seaboard markets, other than New York, have sold this week, either to the Continent or England, 2,000 tierces at 5@5½¢, and which shows the yielding prices through which they were able to sell, and 50 tons at 4 13-16¢. In fact, the situation in Europe is slack over manufactured goods as it is now in this country, while England seems to have enough tallow for current demands, while it meets them steadily at easy prices. The London sale on Wednesday bore out that exhibition of weakness and dullness, where there were less than one-quarter sold out of 1,200 casks offered, and where prices were 6d lower. It seems likely that all foreign markets will continue cautious over buying in this country until their manufactured goods trading is improved, and particularly as warm weather is upon us, in the

season of which there is usually indifference over buying more than compelled by actual needs. What a later future may bring out in connection with tallow is another matter, as it would seem as though statistical conditions would then become a factor, and that at some time, perhaps in the late future, firmer conditions would prevail. But at present in connection with the weakening influences referred to there is a remarkably protracted inactive soap trading in this country; for a day or two in the previous week it looked as though the soap demands were a little better, but later reports from all over the country represent them as lifeless, and unquestionably there is likely to be for some time very conservative buying of tallow by the home trade. Without competition for supplies there results the current weakness for tallow and an unsettled feeling which does not promise marked improvement at least for the near future. The country-made comes in very moderately, but it is in supply sufficient for current demands, while buyers have the advantage as to prices; sales for the week of 275,000 pounds country-made at 4½@5½¢ as to quality, chiefly with 5¢ for about prime. The offerings of city edible are light and 5½¢ quoted.

The Western markets have hardly further changed, but they are rather slack; there have been sales there of 1,000 tierces at 5½¢ for prime packers, in tanks, and 4½@4¾¢ for city in tierces, with the last sale at 4½¢ for 250 tierces. At Chicago quotations are for prime packers, 5½@5½¢; No. 1 do., 4½@5¢; No. 2 do., 4½@4¾¢; city renderers, 4½@4¾¢; prime country, 5@5½¢; No. 2 do., 4½@4¾¢.

Later reports from the West, and as following the London auction sale, reported sales of 50 tons No. 1 at Chicago at 4½¢, and as the closing market for it at 4½¢ best bid. While it was said that the large buyers there were leaving the market alone, and the belief was held that a bid of 5¢ for prime packers in tanks would be accepted.

In New York on Thursday there was further

depression, while the asking price for city in hogheads was 4½¢; if a bid of 4½¢ had been made it would probably have been accepted.

Later.—The close of the market shows that there were sales of city in hogheads, late on Thursday, at 4½¢ for 75 hogheads in the way of resales. The melters have none to offer. The contract deliveries for about 275 hogheads city to the home trade went in at 4½¢. The Western markets after the declines of the week are in no way improved. There has been a large business in tierced tallow this week at seaboard markets, including New York, chiefly early in the week, and mainly for export.

**OLEO-STEARINE.**—There has not been so much of an attempt this week to weaken the market further. The decline has been considerable latterly, and the position is brought to a buying point where the compound makers have some confidence, while the fact that exporters took moderate quantities as it latterly further justifies their interest. At the same time the trading in the compounds has not improved, and if pure lard should tend to an easy track the stearine market is not likely to do much better at once in the way of trading, so that the future of the stearine market may be regarded as problematical, however steady it is at present at a 7¢ price, and at which this week 100,000 pounds have been sold and 20 tons for export, while in Chicago 75,000 pounds sold at 7¢, although generally held there to 7½¢.

Later.—Bids are reduced in New York to 6½¢, while 7¢ is asked, and thus far no sale, under 7¢, while Chicago is quoted at 7¢. At the close the market has yielded to 6½¢, at which 100,000 pounds were sold.

**LARD-STEARINE.**—There is a little demand from the lard refiners, but it is not at all urgent or anxious and sales result only as easy prices are made, while the recent decline in lard favors a buyers' market for the stearine. Quotation is about 8¢.

**GREASE.**—The situation is very slack and more in buyer's favor. There is very little call for supplies outside of here and there a demand for special grades. With an ordinary trading accumulations would not prove burdensome since the receipts from the West have been small for some time where the markets, although easier than latterly, are relatively better than those at eastern points. The dull soap trade is back of the present apathetic look to trading all around, particu-

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larly as there is continued indifference of export markets over fats. Sales of 100,000 lbs. bone at 4½¢, and 20,000 lbs. good soap at 4½¢. "A" white quoted at 5½¢, "B" white at 4½¢, yellow at 4½¢, and bone and house at 4½¢. At Chicago quotations are 4½¢ for white, 4½¢ for yellow and 4½¢ for brown.

**GREASE-STEARINE.**—There is very little buying interest. The export markets are very slow in trading here, and otherwise an indifferent feeling prevails. The recent declines in prices do not seem to invite more confidence over the situation. The supplies on offer are not large. White quoted at 5½¢, and yellow at 5½¢ 1-16¢.

**CORN OIL.**—It is hard to buy anything except in the way of resales, with the mills largely sold ahead, while the consumption is good in Europe by reason of the high prices for linseed oil. The transactions therefore are necessarily limited. Quoted at \$5.75@6.00.

**LARD OIL.**—The market is settling by reason of the recent easier cost of lard. Besides the wants of manufacturers are much less than several weeks since, as their trading has fallen off, while in any event they would go slow over buying in view of the unsettled general fat markets. Most of the trading has been in small lots, with distributors as well cautious buyers. Quotations are 55¢@57¢.

## THE STRAWBERRY BRAND HAMS.

The Strawberry Brand Hams is an American product, made for the West Indian market. For sixteen years this brand has been a favorite among the people of the islands and in large demand. When the Spanish-American war broke out the Strawberry brand was one of the luxuries, held for the Spanish Captain General and other Spanish officers. The Strawberry brand hams are of a superior quality and owned and handled by O. M. Scripture, Produce Exchange, New York. He does not consign shipments of the Strawberry brand, but sells to West India representatives in New York.

A new cottonseed oil mill has been organized at Louisburg, N. C., with a capital of \$20,000. The mayor of the city gave much encouragement to the promotion of the company.

## THE HOUSE OLEOMARGARINE BILLS.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Agriculture did not report the Grout bill to the full committee on Thursday, as a snap vote of the Agricultural Committee some days ago instructed it to do. The sub-committee, instead, reported the Wadsworth substitute for the Grout bill on Tuesday. The Committee on Agriculture has agreed to take a vote on Tuesday upon the question of reporting the substitute to the House. That conclusion was reached on Wednesday. The bill was under consideration on Thursday and Friday. Our dispatch, which is hazy in spots, says:

"Mr. Connell, of Pennsylvania, moved that the bill accepted by the committee be reported immediately to the House. This motion was made in the evident fear that the member directed to make a favorable report might spend so long a time upon it as to permit the session to end before the report was made. It was explained to Mr. Connell by members opposed to the Grout bill that neither side was likely to have a report in their pockets ready for presentation to the House, but that the committee consists of gentlemen, and that no unusual delay would occur with the object of defeating the vote of the committee. Mr. Connell accordingly did not press his motion.

"The friends of the Grout bill believe that they have a majority of several votes in the committee and that the measure will be reported. The first vote taken on Tuesday will be on the substitution of the compromise bill of the sub-committee for the Grout bill. This compromise bill makes no change in the existing taxes on oleomargarine, but provides that the small retail packages shall be stamped when they come from the manufacturer. Representative Henry, of Connecticut, who is a resolute advocate of the Grout bill, fears that the compromise bill would break the force of the State laws in thirty-two States which forbid the sale of oleomargarine colored to imitate butter.

"The supporters of the Grout bill will abandon the fight for the present if the committee substitutes the compromise bill for their measure. They will not ask that the House take the compromise bill because they do not consider it a desirable addition to existing law. They will urge immediate consideration, however, if the Grout bill is favorably reported tomorrow, as they confidently expect. They are

satisfied that Speaker Henderson will permit consideration, and that the bill will pass by a nearly two-thirds majority if a vote is taken on its merits."

## Answers to Correspondents.

**ENQUIRER.**—The letters F. P. A. means "free of particular average," unless general or the ship be stranded, sunk, burnt or in collision. In case a vessel should meet with a mishap necessitating the employment of outside assistance such as a passing steamer might give in towing the damaged vessel to the port, the expense for same would be charged to the owners of the goods proportionately to their value, and this could eventually be collected from the insurance company. This means "General Average." The class of insurance called "Particular Average" is preferable. For example take the case of shipments insured at 3½ P. A. on each package, tierces or barrel. The assured would be covered against damage by perils of the sea outside of the cases as mentioned in the F. P. A. clause. A package may be damaged by sea water to the extent of 3½ or over of its value, then the assured would be reimbursed, whereas if insurance were taken F. P. A. the assured could not collect against such damage. It is natural that on account of the additional risk for the P. A. certificate an additional amount would necessarily be charged running anywhere between 10 and 20 cents on each \$100, over and above the regular F. P. A. according to the risk and quality of the goods involved.

**O. P. R., SYRACUSE, N. Y.**—Steam bone is made by cooking bones under pressure, thereby extracting the greater part of the grease or tallow, and animal matter. Raw bone, on the other hand, is cooked at ordinary boiling temperature and retains the nitrogenous matter, fatty substances, etc., to a much larger extent than bone cooked under pressure. The ammonia contained in steam bone is about 2 to 3 per cent., while raw bone contains from 5 to 5.5 per cent.

**"SHEEP RAISER," BUTTE, MONT.**—We can furnish you with a reliable and very effective sheep dip, either in the form of dry powder or liquid. It has been used with great success and has no injurious after effects so common with most of these sheep dips. The ingredients can be purchased at any reliable drug house, or, if you prefer, we will have them sent to you from the wholesale house.

## DANISH BACON TRADE.

At the annual meeting of delegates from the Co-operative Societies of Denmark, recently held at Copenhagen, a long discussion took place on pig breeding and bacon curing. It was pointed out that in view of the increasing competition on the English markets, especially from Canada, it would be advisable to make efforts to further improve the quality of Danish bacon, and to this end it was recommended to improve the breed of pigs by crossing with the Yorkshire. It is intended to establish breeding centers in different parts of the country in order to enable the farmers to get suitable bacon pigs. Some of the bacon factories have now published their dividends for the past year, from which business appears to have been fairly satisfactory. A few of the largest factories are arranging for the construction of special railway wagons for the conveyance of their foods to the ports, in order to insure the best possible treatment of the bacon during transport.

Waterport Cold Storage Co., of Waterport; capital, \$3,000. Directors: George Fuller and Rodney E. Brown, Waterport.

# Cottonseed Oil

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

### RATHER A WEAK MARKET—DULL TRADING.

There has been a lifeless condition of affairs this week and it has been possible to buy at small concessions in prices. The export demand which was a couple of weeks since the element of strength, and which was becoming quieter last week, has this week settled into dulness, and there is missed even the inquiry which had been hoped would be prolonged even for good off grade, and which had been selling so close to prime in price that the latter could be delivered on its contracts, however scarce good offgrade may be. Linseed oil went up 3d more in the London market early in the week and was then quoted 34s 9d; under ordinary conditions in view of the position for linseed, the demand for export would have continued for cotton oil, as at its current prices it offers better bargains to the north of Europe for its soft soap making than linseed oil; but shippers have been discouraged over buying the cotton oil by the reactions to weak prices for other fats with their dullness, while they are holding off for possibilities. Then again sources of consumption in Europe, apart from the consideration of the requirements for the make of soap, are fairly well supplied with other oils, and more particularly the Marseilles market, the classes of oil that answer as well for the make of compound lard and its associated products. We have had occasion to say in our previous reviews that peanut oil had been received more largely this year at Marseilles than in the previous season, and while the period of active receipts there is over for that class of goods, yet accumulations of it are of volume sufficient to permit that market for awhile at least to be indifferent over cotton oil. Reference had also been made in our late reports of the liberal importations in European markets of copra. It can be seen readily the reason for the attitude of the Marseilles market, with its continued dull and generally easy cables, and which are upon that low basis of prices that it is not possible to entertain a hope of a near revival of demands thence. Then, again, certain sources in Europe have found latterly freer offerings to sell cotton oil direct upon their markets at lower prices than those that prevailed here. This pressure there may be over now and which possibly accounted for the steadier holding of prices here for awhile a few days since, or until the business abroad was accomplished. It would come about thereafter that the markets in this country would be allowed to drift easier and to feel the full effect of the recent dull demands in order to buy in, and which may account in part for the rather weaker feeling here this week. Unquestionably any effort to sell here throws prices slightly in the buyer's favor in the current dulness, and it may drift easier, while at the same time it would not require much demand to cause a reaction to firmness in consideration of the moderate stocks. The way we look at the market, is just this, that if the present dulness is to be further protracted there is likely to be a lower range of prices, temporarily at least, while that if the com-

pound lard trading should improve to increasing the demands for the cotton oil from the home trade, that the exporters would be a little fearful over getting supplies before the new crop, while they will need them before then, and would come in at once, thus helping to an improved feeling. Unquestionably, it has been a longer period than usual of dulness in the compounds, both here and at the West, and the home demands for cotton oil are lifeless. The impression seems general that the lard market is controlled more by one source and the outcome of the movement for strong prices is awaited with interest. The fact that lard went down early in the week when the receipts of hogs were large may mean that the firmness was checked long enough to take in the larger supplies of the swine at easier prices, and that an effort thereafter would be made to strengthen its price. But the associated interests and the buyers therein wait clearer ideas of the probable course of the lard market. If it were possible to hold lard to strong prices for a fairly lengthy period there is little doubt but that the compound buyers would show more interest since their stocks must now be lower than they usually allow them to stand, and there would be rejuvenated conditions all around. There is some feeling that if larger supplies of hogs are to come along that the disposition would be to lay down the packing at lower prices, and the products might be worked to an easier basis, whatever other motive may prevail with packers for a firmer position for held

stocks under the contingency of a moderate supply of hogs, and which would be possibly to protect consignments as to get out more freely September contracts before allowing the market to yield. This much is written about lard in connection with cotton oil because the possible variations in the product would seem necessary to consider most in gauging the near future of the cotton oil market, since it does not seem probable that export demand will revive for the oil until the foreign markets see allied products recovering in tone, while unquestionably just now all fats have very dull export as well as slack home trade interest. The soap trade over the country fails to improve; some of the trade think that the time is near at hand when this soap business must improve, as it is now several weeks since it has shown any vitality; but the fact remains that all foreign accounts are very slack for tallow, that the English auction sale for it on Wednesday showed 6d decline, that all points in the United Kingdom are ready sellers of it at easy prices, and that the Continent finds no difficulty in satisfying its demands upon the English markets, and is showing very little interest here. The manufactured goods business in Europe seems to be about as dull as in this country. It is possible that tallow may go lower, if trading in it is not improved by the time the melters make an accumulation of it, and that with warm weather coming on it is not likely to do much better through it; but it seems to us that at some time through this season, possibly in it as late as the fall months, that tallow is going to show spury conditions, and that then the supply for the season, particularly in the moderate shipments from Australia, must create much more favorable conditions. The receipts of cotton oil are very moderate; there is no pressure to sell from the South, where, indeed, the supplies are light outside of one important holding, and which latter is not

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put on offer; it is clear that with any recovery of demand for the oil it would go to a better basis than has prevailed this week. The crude in tanks at the near Atlantic mills has sold at 29c for 4 tanks; up to 30 is asked. In New York there have been sales of 250 bbls. off grade yellow at 37c; 300 bbls. prime yellow at 37½c; 300 bbls. do. at 37½c. Small lots for June delivery could be had at 37c, and spot and May delivery is now quoted at 37c; also sales of 250 bbls. butter oil at 39 @40, and 500 bbls. winter yellow at 40 @42.

Later.—Weakness continues as well as the dull feeling, with sellers. At least of 100 barreled lots at 37c for prime yellow for spot and May delivery, while June delivery is quoted at 37c, and July offered at 37½c.

Cottonseed oil remains slack and easy; 200 bbls. prime summer yellow sold for July delivery at 37c.

### COTTONSEED OIL CONVENTIONS.

The annual convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association of the United States will be held in the Hotel Hygeia, Old Point Comfort, Va., on June 14, 15 and 16 next. This will be one of the biggest and most notable conventions of this important association of mills ever held. It will be fraught with good for all concerned. There will and ought to be a full attendance. It is held in a famous hostelry at a historical spot.

### The Texas Crushers' Convention.

We are notified that the annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association will be held at Fort Worth on July 10, 11 and 12 next. Immediately upon the adjournment of the meeting the members of the association and their friends will go on a special excursion in their own cars over the Denver City road to the mountains of Colorado. Those who went on the special excursion to Mexico last year need no jogging to remember the pleasures of this notable trip. The whole Colorado trip, inclusive of fare, hotel expenses and everything will not exceed \$50 for a ten days' railway jaunt in palace cars through the most magnificent mountain scenery in the world. There is a treat for members and their friends. Cottonseed oil and the famous canons of Colorado are divergent but pleasant questions. Go to the convention and then go to Colorado. You will enjoy both events with the same good company. The Texas boys know how to do things just right.

### IMPORTANT COTTON OIL MILL MOVE.

May 24.—A special to the "Times-Democrat" from Greenwood, Miss., says: "The owners of the Greenwood oil mill have purchased four other large mills located at Greenville, Indianola, Moorhead and Yazoo City, and formed a stock company with \$1,000,000 capital. It is an assured fact that they will erect here during the summer and fall a large oil refinery and an extensive soap factory. The refinery alone will cost \$200,000 and employ 250 skilled laborers. They intend building their own tank cars to bring the crude oil to the refinery and carry the refined oil to market. The soap factory will be a great thing for Greenwood. A very extensive plant will be put in and employment given many workmen."

The buildings for the \$40,000 cottonseed oil mill plant in Wharton, Tex., are progressing rapidly. Maj. H. J. Batton, one of the stockholders, says the company will use electric lights from their own dynamo.

### OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS' CONVENTION NEXT MONTH.

The seventh annual convention of the Cottonseed Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the South will be held at San Antonio, Tex., June 27 and 28. The Mahnke Hotel will be headquarters. Mr. Mahnke has tendered the Association the use of the Odd Fellows' Hall, which is located on the third floor of the Mahnke addition. This hall will be cool and convenient. The rates at the Mahnke Hotel are \$2 per day.

There will be a maximum rate of \$5 for the round trip from all points in the State and on all roads and one fare the round trip where the fare is less than \$5. Application should be made to your local ticket agent for date of sale of round-trip tickets. The Real Estate Association and the Fire Insurance Association meet on the same dates, and there will, therefore, be no difficulty about cheap rates to the historic city. The subjects for discussion and those who will read papers at the meeting will be made known later.

Gus A. Baumgarten,  
Secretary and Treasurer,  
Schulenburg, Tex.

### A NEW OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The following letter was sent out on the 22nd inst. to oil mill superintendents in North and South Carolina. It will explain itself:

Tarboro, N. C., May 22, 1900.

"Dear Sir:—

"There is an effort being made to organize an Oil Mill Superintendents' Association in North and South Carolina, which we believe is a movement to further the interests of both superintendent and owner. The object of said organization would be to have an annual meeting of its members and there exchange ideas and views upon subjects pertaining to operating and obtaining the best results from an oil mill. It is not our idea to put in motion a plan to fix salaries, but on the other hand, advance and elevate the man and put him in position to be appreciated by his employer. We have already the endorsement of many mill owners and feel sure that no conservative mill owner would oppose.

"It is our intention of holding a meeting for the purpose of organizing in July, it is our desire to have as many present as possible and I hope we can depend on your co-operation.

**ELBERT & GARDNER, 11 Broadway, New York,**

EXPORTERS OF

**COTTON OIL, CORN OIL, TALLOW, ETC.**

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



## HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.  
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.  
Full pressure at any point.  
No blocking required.

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tion. The expense, etc., will be regulated by the association after we are organized.

"We earnestly solicit your co-operation and trust you will advise the undersigned promptly so we may arrange for your entertainment at said meeting, which will be held at a point convenient to all.

"Kindly give this your earnest consideration and advise me promptly."

### PORK INSPECTION IN SWEDEN.

Consul-General Winslow, of Stockholm, under date of April 12, 1900, informs the Department of State that during the month of March the Health Department of Stockholm inspected 8,935 head of slaughtered swine, 65 half head, and 592 pieces of salted sides, 366 of the last being from the United States. Trichinae were found in eight head of the slaughtered swine. The pork of American origin was found healthy.

—Something of a novelty has been installed in the plant of the La Crosse (Wis.) Plow Co. It has an artificial ice machine, the product of which is to be used exclusively for the tempering of steel. Heretofore river ice has been used for this purpose, but the company has experienced some difficulty in maintaining a uniform degree of temperature in this manner. Fifty degrees is needed, but in many instances under the old method the temperature would vary from five to fifteen degrees, and to remedy this the new process was installed, and hereafter a uniform temperature of 30 degrees will be maintained in the cooling troughs.

A 40-ton cotton oil mill will be built in Gatesville, Tex. Following are the directors: J. B. Cox, J. F. Hackler, C. E. Wicker and A. G. Eakin, of Greenville, Tex., and J. B. Brown and Y. S. Jenkins, of Gatesville.

C. H. Allen and R. L. Hamilton will build a new cotton oil mill in Corsicana, Tex. The price for the building complete will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

**W. W. LEWIS,**

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

# Swift's

A large amount of money is being spent telling the people about Swift and Company and what the name of Swift stands for in the packing industry. They are being constantly reminded that Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon and Swift's Silver Leaf Lard are pure, wholesome and of the finest quality, and that they are made under Government Inspection with perfect sanitary conditions.

Farsighted dealers who wish to anticipate the preferences of their discriminating patrons make a special feature of Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon and Swift's Silver Leaf Lard.

Provisions that are widely advertised are the kind to handle. If you are not carrying Swift's Specialties you are losing the most desirable kind of trade.

Swift and Company

Chicago

Kansas City

Omaha

St. Louis

St. Joseph

St. Paul



## DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

By Mr. Calderhead: Petitions of citizens of Kansas relating to the passage of the Grout oleomargarine bill, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Grout: Petition of Bedford Grange, No. 619, of Pennsylvania, William Koontz, Master, in favor of Senate bill No. 1439, relating to an act to regulate commerce, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McAleer: Petition of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, Patrons of Husbandry, favoring the passage of the Brosius Pure Food bill, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also resolutions of Painters and Decorators' Union of Cleveland, Ohio, and Bicycle Workers and Allied Mechanics' Union of Columbus, Ohio, against the passage of the Grout bill to increase the tax on oleomargarine, etc., referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Adams: Petition of Forest City Lodge, No. 10, Cleveland, Ohio, against any legislation regulating the manufacture of butterine, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Bowersock: Resolutions of Forest City Lodge, Cleveland, Ohio, against the passage of the Grout bill taxing butterine, etc., referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Also resolution of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange requesting the passage of a bill permitting cattle to remain on cars in transit forty hours instead of twenty-eight hours, as now provided by law, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Davidson: Petition of Henry Rollman and other citizens of Chilton, Wis., favoring the passage of the Brosius Pure Food bill, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Driscoll: Petitions of citizens of Spafford, Lenox, Brookfield, Georgetown, Manlius, Cazenovia and Solville, N. Y., for the enactment of a law making dairy products subject to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are imported, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Burkett, May 18: Petition of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Cleveland, Ohio, against any legislation regulating the manufacture of butterine, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Calderhead: Resolutions of Forest City Lodge, Cleveland, Ohio, and Abraham Lincoln Lodge, No. 445, of Columbus, Ohio, against the passage of the Grout bill taxing butterine, etc., referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Also petition of the Commercial Club, of Topeka, Kans., in favor of Senate bill No. 1439, relating to an act to regulate commerce, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also petition of Alex. J. Wedderburn, of Washington, D. C., favoring House bill No. 9677, known as the Brosius Pure Food bill, referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Also petition of a committee of the City and County Medical Society of Leavenworth, Kans., favoring the passage of House bill No. 6869 for the establishment of a national bureau of health, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also resolution of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, requesting the passage of a bill permitting cattle to remain on cars in transit forty hours, instead of twenty-eight hours, as now provided by law, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also protest of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Live Stock Exchange against the passage of a bill regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also resolutions of Forest City Lodge, No. 10, Locomotive

Firemen, Cleveland, Ohio, against the passage of the Grout bill to increase the tax on oleomargarine, etc., referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Wadsworth: Resolutions of Farmers' Club of Niagara county, N. Y., relating to the passage of the Grout Oleomargarine bill, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Payne, May 21: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 49) fixing the date of final adjournment for June 6, 1900, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Calderhead: Resolutions of Trades and Labor Assembly of Columbus, Ohio, against the passage of the Grout bill to increase the tax on oleomargarine, etc., referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Chanler: Petition of the Sea Gull Specialty Co., of Baltimore, Md., protesting against the passage of section 7 of the Pure Food bill, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Mann: Petition of Woodlawn Lodge, No. 451, of Chicago, against the passage of bills taxing oleomargarine, referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Also resolutions of Forest City Lodge, No. 10, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Cleveland, O., against any legislation increasing the tax on oleomargarine, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Thropp: Petition of Grange No. 1116, of Cambria, Pa., Patrons of Husbandry, in favor of Senate bill No. 1439, relating to an act to regulate commerce, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## South St. Joseph Live Stock Review.

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 22.

There has been no appreciable reaction in the cattle market from the 10¢@15¢ advance recorded last week. Receipts East the first two days of the week were larger and prices at other points, as well as Chicago, indicated a sharp decline, but the local demand was strong enough to hold values about steady with the close of last week. There has been a good percentage of good to choice heavy steers offered, packers competing freely with the Eastern buyers for such grades. As a result of the keen competition values have been well maintained. Light and medium steers continue to sell to a little better advantage than the heavier grades, but little or no difference is noticeable on this market where the demand for all kinds greatly exceeds the supply. Butcher's stock has been in moderate supply and stock cattle are selling freely at last week's higher prices. Native steers are quotable at \$4.00@5.30; good to choice, \$5.25@5.50; Texas and Westerns, \$3.90@5.25; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.65; bulls and stags, \$2.25@5.00; yearlings and calves, \$4.25@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@4.90; veals, \$6.00@7.00.

The liberal receipts of sheep and lambs this week have met a lively demand and while other markets have ruled lower values here have held about steady, the market being snappy and lively throughout. Lambs are quoted at \$6.50@7.20; clipped lambs, \$5.80@6.25; shorn yearlings, \$5.00@5.50; shorn sheep, \$4.50@5.10; shorn ewes, \$4.25@4.75.

While receipts of hogs continue to show a good increase over a year ago, the supply is falling far under packing requirements, and this is causing values to rule comparatively strong with competing points. Sales to-day ranged from \$5.00@5.20, with the bulk selling at \$5.00@5.10.

\* The Royal Packing Co., Chicago, has been incorporated to manufacture food products, with a capital of \$2,000, by M. Larrick, P. Farrell and W. J. Galligan, all of Chicago.

## New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: Alex. Ladd Ward (malt broker), by E. C. Bodman, and Hermann August Witte (Kunhardt & Co.), by Franz Muller.

New members elected: Geo. Wm. Ballou, Ernest M. Bull, N. S. Gormley, Thos. B. Hagan, Henry Koeff, William J. Raeburn and L. T. Van Iderstine.

Visitors at the Exchange: C. E. De Wolf, Liverpool; J. E. Wellwood, Belfast; R. Estripeant, Marseilles; Ross Morland, Liverpool; Eric Kieler, Liban, Russia; T. R. McCarthy, Montreal; J. B. McKelton, St. Louis; L. R. Wilson, Buffalo; Murray Wheeler, Mobile; T. B. Hunter, A. Geddes, A. O. Mason, F. A. Rhea, A. R. Fay and Chas. Winston, Chicago.

## ARMOUR PACKING CO.'S NEW BUILDING.

The Armour Packing Company is having erected one of the largest and best equipped office buildings in Kansas City. It is being put up just over the State line in Kansas City, Kan. It will be four stories high, practically covering a whole block, the area being 140x240 feet. It will be ready for use, it is expected, by next October. This fine new building will bring Armour's many offices all under one roof. The ground floor with its frontage of 140 feet will be used for the Armour wholesale market, and numerous coolers will be provided for carrying large stocks of meat for that trade, besides a loading dock running along the Joy street side of the building.

The second floor will be divided into offices for the executive officers of the company, the heads of the different departments, and the superintendent. This floor will also have a mailing room, coat room, bath rooms and a barber shop. The main office will be reached by a broad stairway from Central avenue and a stairway from the northeast corner of the building will ascend to the superintendent's office. Electric elevators will also be provided. A great treasure vault, 24x48 feet, will run from the ground floor to the top of the building.

The third story of the building will be practically one great room in which the working force of bookkeepers and stenographers will attend to the details of the business of the company.

The fourth floor is to be set apart for the use of the office forces. Here will be located the Armour restaurant, reading rooms, a smoking room for men and a cosy resting room for women.

A feature not heretofore seen in any building in the West will be the system of ventilation. It is known as the Sturtevant system. Two great shafts, 5x8 feet in size, will take air from the top of the building and carry it down to the basement. There the air will be given a water bath to remove all soot and dust. Then the air will pass through coils or spiral tubes to dry, and after passing over other coils for heating it will be forced up through the building. The air pressure in the rooms is to be regulated by automatic registers. They will be set at 70 degrees and when the pressure goes above that point the supply will be lessened automatically. The air will be changed throughout the entire building every five minutes and the supply be so regulated that the hundreds of windows on the four sides of the great building will be closed summer and winter alike. The building will also be equipped for electric lighting.

The Remmers Soap Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$30,000. Corporators: John H. Remmers, Charles Gable, George H. Steinle, Ferd. Alselder and William Guepker, Jr.

## OUR GREAT MEAT KINGDOM IN THE WEST.

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.  
VIII.

The American system of building big business and doing a large trade differs materially from the European system. In this country our huge mercantile enterprises are usually private enterprises which have grown from individual efforts until they are too big for one individual to handle. Then they are formed into public or private companies for convenience and are directed by the same master mind or a fit one upon whom his mantle, in the course of time, falls. This is especially true in the meat and provision trade, where public companies have never been popular and do not exist except an occasional one here and there to handle an enormous diversified trade. Nearly all of those that do now exist are of European origin or hold European interests. There is no criticism intended. The above is a mere statement of fact as to the characteristic business methods of two prosperous continents. In this country the individual builds. He comes out of the ruck by sheer force of character and indomitable nerve and erects his trade monument to his own name by his own master hand, with his own genius.

There is no shrewder buyer of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, than Nelson

picking a mere animal, and also observed his unerring judgment of cattle and the respect in which his bidding was held by both sellers and competitors, the onlooker doubtless would become sensibly astonished, and, as hundreds had done before him, ask, "Who is that unostentatious, important individual?" "Nelson Morris" will be the answer. This answer will startle him, as it has startled all other askers of the same question. The onlooker will not expect to see, possibly, the most noted cattle buyer in America physically present among the great cattle pens of the greatest live stock yards in the world. Yet there he is, Nelson Morris, or "Nels," as he is familiarly called by his intimates, and as he is known, sitting on the railing, day in and day out, whittling his stocks, sawed to order, judging cattle and buying cattle with that unerring gauge of condition which is necessary for a successful business in these close-dealing days of narrow margins. He is now busy daily in his live stock office and with his financial interests.

Though the founder, builder and working head of an enormous meat packing and abattoir business, which did over a \$100,000,000 output last year, Nelson Morris himself does not see the inside of his plant in Chicago twenty times in a year, though its huge nest of buildings is clustered in the Union Stock Yards and not more than three-quarters of a mile from the National Live Stock Exchange,

of Nelson Morris & Co. has a daily killing capacity of 10,000 hogs, 5,000 cattle, 10,000 sheep and 1,000 calves. If worked at full capacity for 300 days in the year that would mean 3,000,000 hogs, 1,500,000 cattle, 3,000,000 sheep, and 300,000 calves, a grand total of 7,800,000 head of live stock per year. This plant has a storage capacity of 500,000,000 pounds of meat. Besides the big home plant at Chicago, this concern owns and operates two other very large plants. One of them is at East St. Louis, Ill., and the other at South St. Joseph, Mo. Each of them is an extensive enterprise in itself.

The East St. Louis plant of Nelson Morris & Co., began operations in June of 1889, nine years after the opening of the parent plant at Chicago, in 1880. It is composed of 14 buildings and covers 11 acres of ground. This factory has a floor area of 1,200,000 square feet, equal to 30 acres of space. The abattoir floors and equipment have a daily killing capacity of 7,500 hogs, 4,000 cattle, 7,500 sheep and 750 calves. If worked at full capacity for 300 days in a year the above would run into 2,250,000 hogs, 1,200,000 cattle, 2,250,000 sheep and 250,000 calves, or a grand total of 5,950,000 head of live stock per annum. This East St. Louis plant has a storage capacity of 220,000,000 pounds of meat.

Nelson Morris & Co.'s South St. Joseph plant is the newest and the smallest of the



NELSON MORRIS & CO'S CHICAGO PLANT.

Morris, head of the great packinghouse concern which bears his name. After years of the keenest and closest competition in cattle, this veteran dealer has not found it necessary to take off his hat to a superior at the business of trading in herds, nor to yield his place, and there is not a live stock purchaser or operator in the West who would not gladly take "Nels" Morris' judgment on the quality and value of stock as well as upon any dicker which might involve large amounts and which required the safest judgment to make it profitable.

The founder and head of the big American packinghouse firm of Nelson Morris & Co. is perhaps the most democratic of all the democratic meat men in this country, who have held their own with the competition of this age of high pressure. He has forged his business interests into the \$100,000,000 firing line. Anyone who stood around the cattle pens of the Chicago Union Stock Yards but a few years ago and watched a plain, clean-cut, hustling stockman in among the punchers, coat off and whip in hand, could not fail to utter an exclamation of admiration at agility and the coolness of this oldish young man, who seemed the equal of any of the cattlemen and "cow punchers" in the yards. When the visitor finally saw this same individual bidding in hundreds and thousands of live stock with the ease of a man who was

in which is located the live stock office of the big company.

Those who can run their minds back over the early days of Chicago and of the West remember that there never was a better judge of cattle, a better "stock drover," or a closer live stock trader than Nelson Morris. It is a familiar saying of him that his large fortune and immense business were "built from a steer, a hog and a sheep by 'Nels' Morris' horse sense and good judgment." He has handled live stock all his working days and is probably the hardest worked man in his own employ. His dogged industry never ceased a minute.

In addition to being one of the biggest packers in this country, Mr. Morris is one of our largest cattle and ranch owners. He has "droved" cattle from one end of this country to the other, or, more properly speaking, has driven live stock from every point in this country to its meat center—Chicago.

In May, 1880, just twenty years ago, the Chicago plant of Nelson Morris & Co. was opened and began operations in the Union Stock Yards. That plant has so grown with the extension and the expansion of the company's home and foreign trade that it now consists of 36 buildings, covering 26 acres of land. This group of factory buildings alone has 2,800,000 square feet of floor space, equal to 70 acres of floor area. The Chicago plant

company's three giant factories. Standing by itself away from all other connections, it is in itself a large affair. This St. Joseph plant began operations in April, 1898, or about nine years after the opening of the East St. Louis factory and eighteen years after the founding of the mother plant at Chicago, in May, 1880. This capacious infant of the big group of the company's plants which make up the factory outfit of Nelson Morris & Co. is composed of 15 buildings. They occupy  $3\frac{1}{4}$  acres of ground and have a floor area of 750,000 square feet. The full daily killing capacity of this plant is 5,000 hogs, 2,000 cattle, 3,000 sheep and 500 calves, or 10,500 head in all, daily. Working to full capacity for 300 days of the year that would mean 1,500,000 hogs, 600,000 cattle, 900,000 sheep and 150,000 calves, a total of 3,150,000 head of live stock annually. This plant has a storage capacity of 50,000,000 pounds of meat annually. The three large plants of this big meat packing concern have a combined total of 65 buildings, covering a ground area of  $40\frac{1}{2}$  acres and having a floor area of 4,750,000 square feet, equal to nearly 120 acres of floor space. The three plants have a total storage capacity of 770,000,000 pounds of meat. The three plants have a daily killing capacity of 22,500,800 hogs, 11,000 cattle, 20,500 sheep and 2,250 calves, a total of 56,250 head of live stock daily, or, on a 300 days' full limit slaughtering



in a year, an annual capacity of 6,750,000 hogs, 3,300,000 cattle, 6,150,000 sheep, and 675,000 head of calves, or a grand total of 16,875,000 head of live stock per year. Of course, that many are not now killed, but the company is killing millions of edible animals annually, and it has its equipment set forward to that front peg toward which its annual increasing business is tending.

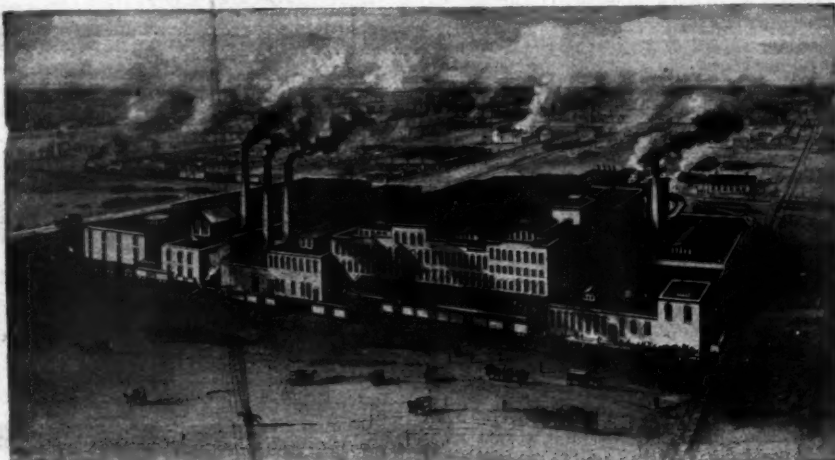
The doing of over \$100,000,000 worth of business last year by Nelson Morris & Co. is an eighteen-year achievement, of which any remarkable house might well gaze on with pride and satisfaction.

To reach its ramified trade and to distribute the packages which leave its factories this concern owns and controls about 4,000 refrigerator and freight cars, which reach every part of this country. In order that goods of the company shall have ample outlet and proper distribution, Nelson Morris & Co. has, in the eighteen years of the company's commercial existence, established 190 large branch houses in the United States, as well as important branch houses in the principal cities of Europe. Each of the branch houses is an excellent miniature packing plant in itself.

"Such things are only possible in America," the foreigner exclaims when he reads of companies and corporations doing business up above the \$100,000,000 line. To be able to do such a trade means the highest organization, the finest equipment by the best mechanical engineering, the shrewdest insight, the faultless management of minute detail, the ablest financing and the broadest, best conception and exploiting of the supply and consumption markets, as well as a perfect knowledge of all of these. Truly such things seem possible only in America.

This concern of Nelson Morris & Co. understands its business. Its plants are in the cattle and distributing centers. That fact is at once realized when it is known that 8,177,870 hogs, 2,514,436 cattle and 3,682,832 head of sheep express the movement of live stock at Chicago during 1899; 2,147,144 hogs, 766,032 cattle and 432,566 sheep at St. Louis for

countries of the world reads the word "Morris" upon packages containing beef, hog products, hams, bacon, sausages, or the numerous excellent canned goods of the Fairbanks Canning Company the astonishment of the visitor will be allayed after he eats some of these products and remembers that they are part of the \$100,000,000 business done by the concern of Nelson Morris & Co., at the head of which is a lifelong, practical packer and one of the most famous cattlemen in America.



NELSON MORRIS & CO.'S EAST ST. LOUIS PLANT.

The excellent quality of the goods he sees and eats in remote corners of the earth will no longer astonish him when he is told that the factories of this company are the highest developments of science and that in them labor some of the best skilled and most noted food experts in this country, working upon the slaughtered stock of United States Government inspected animals, which are the best products of breeding and feeding science of this or any other land.

#### BORACIC ACID, MEAT, GERMANY.

(Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Altona, Germany, May 8.—A dealer in pork produce in this town was fined by the police authorities as the result of the seizure of preserved meat treated with boracic acid which he had received from America. The dealer appealed to the courts against this action on the part of the police. The Sheriff's Court at yesterday's hearing stated that 0.8

per cent. of boracic acid had been found in the meat.

Dr. Langfurth, the expert called up to give evidence, stated that in the opinion of the leading chemists in Germany boracic acid and borax were perfectly harmless preservatives, and, in the same way as common salt, quite indispensable in practice. In many decisions of the courts these opinions had been taken as decisive, and he requested that the same be done in this instance, as otherwise chemists would not know at all what reply to make to the many inquiries received from dealers.

Mr. Ullacker, solicitor for the defense, likewise asked that the case be dismissed, and wished the costs borne by the Treasury, as the present action was such a very post festum one, for as far back as 1898 the courts at Elberfeld, Treves and Düsseldorf had decided that boracic acid was not injurious to health.

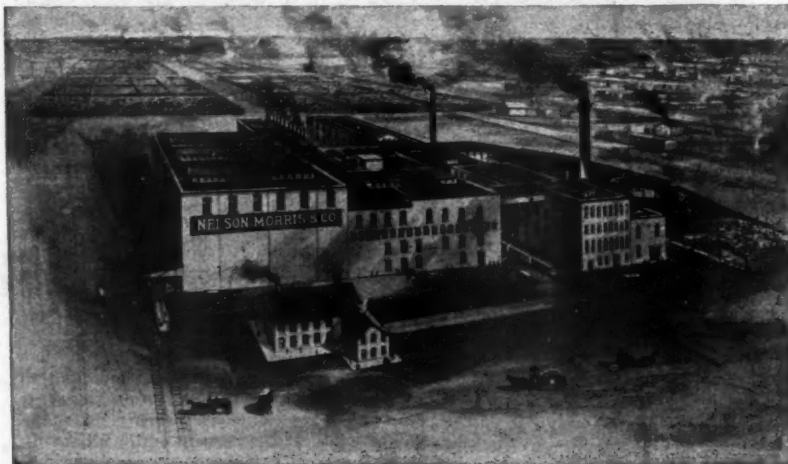
The frequent prosecutions arising were attributable to agrarian intrigues, since the prohibition of boracic acid as a preservative would be tantamount to a prohibition to import American preserved meats. The court acquitted the defendant with costs.

#### PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to May 10—	1900.	1899.
Chicago .....	1,325,000	1,200,000
Kansas City .....	615,000	580,000
Omaha .....	445,000	420,000
St. Louis .....	375,000	320,000
Indianapolis .....	170,000	187,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	62,000	73,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	66,500	87,000
Cincinnati .....	130,000	122,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	322,700	278,000
Ottumwa, Iowa .....	117,000	123,000
Cedar Rapids .....	83,400	51,000
Sioux City, Iowa .....	156,000	86,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	98,000	76,000
Louisville .....	70,000	92,000
Cleveland, Ohio .....	95,000	80,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	33,000	24,000
Nebraska City, Neb. ....	74,000	54,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	21,800	19,100
Clinton, Iowa .....	21,000	8,500
Bloomington, Ill. ....	19,200	15,000
Above and all other .....	4,500,000	4,110,000

—Price Current.



NELSON MORRIS & CO.'S SOUTH ST. JOSEPH PLANT.

that year; 2,956,073 hogs, 1,912,019 cattle and 953,241 sheep at Kansas City, only forty miles from St. Joseph, for the same period of time.

In 1880, when the Chicago smokestack of Nelson Morris & Co. was stuck up among the packinghouse squad of Chicago the movement of live stock at the three centers in or near which this company now has a large plant was: At Chicago, 7,059,355 hogs, 1,382,477 cattle, 335,810 sheep; St. Louis, 1,840,684 hogs; 424,720 cattle and 334,426 sheep; Kansas City, 676,477 hogs, 244,709 cattle, 50,611 sheep. When the American tourist to the

Nelson Morris & Co. is a conspicuous example of big results from modest beginnings, and of the fruits of long years of patient industry of an indefatigable man whose efforts have been ably seconded and subsequently carried forward under his direction by capable and trustworthy lieutenants who understand the meat packing business.

The large cotton oil mill at Lafayette, Ala., belonging to C. C. Torbert, a banker, at One-lika, Ala., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$15,000. No insurance.

Read The National Provisioner.

## PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

\* The creamery of M. L. Grove, at Scotland, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. Partly insured.

\* A hay barn (capacity 1,500 tons of baled hay) is to be built by the Union Stock Yards Co. in Omaha.

\* Although Texas is the first State in the Union in the number of cattle she raises, she has but two packinghouses.

\* Whaley & Wood's creamery plant at Flandreau, S. D., has been destroyed by fire. The fire was caused by using flax straw for fuel. No insurance.

\* It is announced that a Maryland man has taken a contract to furnish 10,000 English cottontails (rabbits) to a Pennsylvania firm within a year for canning purposes.

\* A sausage factory will be built at North Wales, Pa. This factory will have an output of 500,000 lbs. of sausages annually. The mayor of the city and other prominent residents take quite an interest in it.

\* The Doid Packing Co., of Wichita, Kan., is preparing to double the capacity of its plant by the addition of a new cooling building. The cost of the improvements will exceed \$150,000. The work will be completed before fall.

\* The Kinde Creamery Association, of Kinde, Mich., has been incorporated to manufacture butter, cheese, etc. Capital, \$5,000. Corporators: T. Shine, G. Carty, A. Cryster, of Kinde; B. A. Stodard, of Grindstone City, Mich.

\* Elmer E. Hand & Co., of New York City, have been incorporated to do a meat business. Capital, \$10,000. Corporators: - E. E. Hand, E. M. Hand, both of New York City; W. H. Monroe, Chester; Edwards & Bruan, attorneys, New York City.

\* In Prussia, Germany, cattle (wholesale) cost \$255 per metric ton (2,204.6 lbs.); beef (rump) costs 32c per kilogram (2,204.6 lbs.); ribs of beef, 28c; pork, 31c; veal, 31c; mutton, 30c; smoked bacon (German), 36c; butter, 53c; lard (German), 37c; eggs, \$1.08 per schork (5 dozen).

\* The receipts of cars at the stock yards in Wichita, Kan., for April were 504, as against 289 last year, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The outgoing shipments were 436, as against 199 in April last year. Total of cars handled 940, as against 488 last year, a total increase of 452 cars.

\* Senor Diego Tamayo, Secretary of State and Government, Cuba, says that he is preparing to make a full report of the number of cattle on the island, and thoroughly investigate the cattle industry in order to decide what taxes should be levied on cattle breeders or what protection is necessary to enable native cattle to compete with the imported.

\* Effective Saturday, May 19, there came into vogue a reduction of 12 cents on packinghouse products from Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City to all common Texas points. The reduction is in accordance with the order of the Southwestern Freight Committee. The former rates were: Omaha to Texarkana, 49 cents; Texarkana to Galveston, 17 cents. The new rate is 48 cents from St. Joseph and Kansas City and 54 cents, in place of 60 cents, from Omaha.

\* Director-General Converse, of the Pan-American Live Stock Department, Buffalo, N. Y., received communications from Secretary W. A. Clemens, of the Dairy Department of Ottawa, and Secretary Samuel E. Watson, of the California Dairy Association, promising a large exhibit at the Exposition. J. A. Couture, secretary of the French Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association, with headquarters in Quebec, writes that there are more than 100 members in the association, and it is proposed to make a large exhibit.

## USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

## DISTILLED WATER,



As every engineer knows, will not coat the boiler, and every gallon thrown away is just so much good material lost to the steam system. A

## BURT EXHAUST HEAD

Will condense most of your exhaust steam and make it available—ready heated—to feed back into the boiler, where it belongs.

It saves money, damage and trouble.

THE BURT MFG. CO., Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.

Largest Manufacturers of Oil Filters in the World.

\* A bill in equity has been filed in Common Pleas Court No. 1, Philadelphia, against Geo. P. Duncan, Daniel Snyder, George Hausmann, George W. Lafferty, D. F. Pfund, B. F. Dumes, William J. Crawford, I. S. Winkson and Allen F. Lewis, directors of the Philadelphia Butchers' Abattoir Co., praying for the appointment of a receiver to take charge and distribute the assets of the company in accordance with a legal decree. An injunction is also requested to restrain the defenders from in any way interfering with the receiver's duties in connection with the company's property.

\* There are several big improvements to be made at Fowler's packinghouse, in Kansas City, Kan., this summer, and when the changes are completed the capacity of the plant will be greatly increased. Contracts are being let for the building of a great smoke-stack that will tower 200 feet above the buildings surrounding it. There will be changes in other parts of the plant that will enable the house to handle a larger number of hogs and beef than is now slaughtered there, and when the improvements are all through the plant will be among the largest institutions of the city.

\* Judge Allen, of the Circuit Court, last week overruled the defendants' demurrer in the case of the State, on the relation of Prosecuting Attorney Edwin B. Pugh, against Edwin Nichols and others, members of the Indianapolis Live Stock Exchange. It was claimed by J. W. Fessler, attorney for Mr. Pugh, that the exchange was stifling competition and that it was representing itself a corporation, although never incorporated. By overruling the demurrer it is taken that the information is properly brought, and, if proven, the exchange may be forced to quit its business as at present conducted.

\* One million pounds of meat for the American soldiers in the Philippines left Chicago last week. The consignment consisted of 300,000 pounds of corned beef, 400,000 pounds of bacon and 300,000 pounds of hams. The meat was inspected by the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the stockyards. The consignors were Armour & Co., Swift and Company, and Libby, McNeill & Libby. The bacon was wrapped in white drilling imported specially for use in warm climates, and

hams were packed in tierces inlaid with salt and chipped cork. Thirty-four refrigerator cars were required to carry the meat. The cars left Chicago over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and went direct to San Francisco and there loaded in a transport which sailed May 22.

\* The work of taking the live stock census on the range commenced last week. Secretary Charles F. Martin, of the National Live Stock Association, than whom there are few men, if any, better qualified, is the special agent in Chicago of the whole work, with headquarters in Denver. This is the only branch of the census work that is allowed to have a headquarters outside of Washington, and all the work done here will be finally taken to Washington. The general plan of collecting the live stock statistics is a combination of work by the regular enumerators and a number of special agents. The enumerators will gather the figures on farms and in cities and the special agents will look after the range herds and ranches where the number of cattle is 500 or over. It is the intention of the National Live Stock Association to use the statistics that will be obtained by this census as a basis for future work. Plans are being made for taking at least a part of this census every year. It will either be done by the Government or by the National Association, and thus the visible supply of live stock will be constantly known from year to year. So far as the census has progressed it shows that the estimates formerly placed by the Agricultural Department on the stock supply in the West have been excessive, and will have to be reduced probably by several millions when all the returns have been sent in, which will not be for several months yet.

### PORTO RICAN TARIFF.

The following are the rates of duty which will be collected under the new law on the articles named entering Porto Rico from the United States: Flour, free of duty; corn, 2½c per bushel; bacon, free of duty; cornmeal, 3c per bushel; rice, free of duty; oatmeal, 1½ mills per pound; oats, 2½c per bushel; pork, free of duty; dried apples, one pound valued at 6c, 3 mills; codfish, free of duty; mutton, free of duty; candles, on one pound valued at 5c, 1½ mills; fresh beef, free of duty.



## SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S LOVING CUP PRESENTED.

The magnificent \$5,000 gold loving cup, typical of a nation's affection for a gallant sportsman and an upright, honorable gentleman, who came to our shores in October last to "lift" the America's Cup through the prowess of his fleet Shamrock, was presented to Sir Thomas J. Lipton, packer, knight and hero in defeat, at a banquet in his honor given at the Hotel Cecil, in London, on Thursday evening.

The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, made the presentation. After paying a glowing tribute to Sir Thomas Lipton's sportsmanship, Mr. Choate said:

"This gift, Sir Thomas, carries with it the

will be shown to Americans by Britishers that the Americans are showing me when the Americans come over and attempt to regain the cup.

"And although the brotherhood which I have experienced is more precious than anything wealth can command, I hope I am not expected to be contented with this cup." (Laughter and applause.)

Never during the history of international yacht racing since the silver trophy has been in the possession of this country did an American yacht have an abler or more honorable antagonist than the cup challenger who tried conclusions with the crack Columbia in local waters last year.

The idea of presenting a loving cup to Sir Thomas J. Lipton sprung up so spontaneously

loving cup took place Thursday evening at the banquet at the Hotel Cecil alluded to above.

Although Sir Thomas lost the race for the America's cup, he won the admiration of the American people. Having spent a lifetime in meeting success after success with equanimity, among which is his great packinghouse business in Chicago, he showed the world in his yachting experiences that he could meet defeat with similar grace.

When Sir Thomas comes to our shores again with a new and faster yacht in an endeavor to take away the cup he will be accorded a right royal reception and American yachtsmen will be glad to have again such a genuine and honorable sportsman for a competitor.

### JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO.

A general meeting of the creditors of John P. Squire & Co., Boston, and the allied concerns was called for Monday. The involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against the Squire concerns in Portland, Me., came up for hearing in the Maine District Court this week. Ex-Speaker Thomas Brackett Reed, of the United States House of Representatives, is looking after the Squire interests. He has been engaged to oppose the action of those creditors who are now without warrant presenting their claims. In the hands of Assignee H. W. Chaplin, the Squire concern has been well managed, and the creditors have no reason to crowd matters. "Mr. Reed," Mr. Chaplin said, "will appear in the United States District Court in Augusta in our interests. There are several cases with creditors who would not assent to the proposed settlement, and we thought that Mr. Reed could attend to them, if any man could. I am not prepared to make any complete statement just now, but this is the whole matter in a nutshell."

Boston, May 21.—At the meeting of the assenting creditors of J. P. Squire & Co. and allied companies, held in Lorimer Hall to-day, Assignee Chaplin read a very favorable report regarding the company's affairs, and recommended that creditors unite and oppose the bankruptcy proceedings.

He stated that should the company go into bankruptcy, the stock of pork which the company now has on hand, valued at about \$600,000, would have to be sacrificed for possibly \$100,000.

The company's present output is about 8,000 to 10,000 hogs a day, compared with 20,000 hogs normally. The output has been reduced owing to insufficient working capital. The company at the present price for hogs is making money.

Assignee Chaplin recommended that the creditors empower Messrs. Curtis, Burrage and Ripley as a committee to represent them in perfecting a plan of reorganization.

Mr. Chaplin proposed the organization of a new corporation, an issue of bonds, creditors' claims to be paid in bonds.

Portland, Me., May 21.—The Squire concerns won a decided victory this afternoon when Judge Webb in the United States District Court here granted their motion to have the case sent up to the Massachusetts District for a hearing and decision.

Boston, May 21.—In view of the uncertainty as to the outcome of the Portland proceedings Assignee H. W. Chaplin on Friday stopped all purchases of hogs from the West. As soon as Judge Webb's decision was made known orders were given to ship 2,500 hogs at once.



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### LOVING CUP PRESENTED TO SIR THOMAS LIPTON MAY 24.

good will of thousands of Americans, who love a gallant champion and a gallant loser, happily united, sir, in you, who have so nobly borne defeat. We hope you are ready to meet us again."

Sir Thomas Lipton, who was much affected, said, in reply:

"The recollection of American kindness will remain with me while memory lasts. I know that to lift the other cup I have got to take to Sandy Hook the best and fastest yacht the world has ever seen; but it is not without hope that this is within the range of possibilities. I am well aware that to produce such a yacht the best British brains and mechanism must be combined. I think I can procure it.

"I certainly intend to try again, and I feel sure that if I should have the good fortune to succeed, the same kindness and courtesy

that it is difficult to locate its origin. Upon the completion of the contest for the America's cup the press of New York, simultaneously with the announcement of the result, published a circular letter signed by fifty representative citizens proposing that a loving cup be presented to Sir Thomas in token of the high esteem in which he was held in this country. Contributions, wholly voluntary, came pouring in so freely that the project was practically assured in a day. The chairman of the general committee, ex-Mayor Strong, appointed a sub-committee to make selection of the cup. Two of that committee—John N. Beach and Edwin P. Benjamin—sailed from New York on the 16th instant. In London they were joined by John D. Crimmins and Judge O'Brien, other members of the sub-committee. The presentation of the beautiful

# Hides and Skins

## CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market is very weak and continues to wane. There could be not better evidence of this than the fact that the packers are generally willing to make concessions on small sales. The nature of the limited traffic is of a scattering and lifeless sort, even branded stock commanding little attention. Most of the varieties are in accumulation.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold as high as 12c for late Aprils. Small installments of earlier take off have moved at a variety of prices.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, moved to the number of 1,800 at 11½c. Some are held higher, but there is little strength in the situation.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have moved in a scattering way at from 10½c@11c. The views of buyers are not above 10½c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS offer in heavy weights from 12½c@12¾c, according to date of salting. About 2,000 lights went for 12c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, are in indifferent request. They have sold in a small way at from 10½c@11c. Under 55 lbs. they offer at 10½c, with few takers.

BRANDED COWS offer at 10½c@11c, though the views of buyers are fractionally below these prices.

NATIVE BULLS offer at 10½c for late salting.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is practically stagnant, the larger buyers having withdrawn altogether. Such stock as has been moved went to the smaller buyers, who were attracted by the concessions offered. Tanners are doing very little and claim that there is little incentive for them to operate.

No. 1 BUFFS, 25 to 40 lbs, free of brands and grubs, now offer freely at 8½c. These hides went to Eastern tanners who were tempted by the reduced rate. No. 2 offers at 7½c. These prices are obtainable only for a fair quality.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., have moved in a small way at 9c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have sold in considerable quantity at 8½c@9¼c flat. They are fairly well cleaned up.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, have been in good request at 9c. The demand is well sustained.

NATIVE BULLS.—There are not many coming in. The offerings are available at 8c.

CALFSKINS are an indifferent factor and offer as low as 11½c for country skins.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are worth 11@11½c. DEACONS have declined in price, owing to the limited demand. They now range from 55c to 75c.

SLUNKS have declined to 25c.

HORSEHIDES.—A choice offering commands \$3.40 and an ordinary selection \$3.25.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market is somewhat depressed. It is thought that some sales are made on a concession basis, though there is nothing positive about this. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.50.

COUNTRY PELTS, \$1.05@1.30.

PACKER SHEARLINGS, 40c.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.05@1.15.

## KANSAS CITY.

**HIDES.**—Last week closed without a single sale to be recorded—this is a new freak in the history of the Kansas City hide trade.

Some offers here, in fact one broker would have taken 5,000 hides, but as the prices were ¼c to ½c below the market, the packers refused to act. How long they will continue this unbroken front is a very much mooted subject. Already along the river some of the packers have plainly intimated that they would let go their hides at lower prices. However all packers who have winter long haired hides on hands to be sure are anxious over the situation, no matter how bold a front they may put to their conversation. The lower valuation on iron and other articles of commerce—with strikes all over the country, is not a time for the tanner to be a reckless purchaser. There is some talk of shutting down the tanneries, but we have heard that so often that it ceases to have its effect, for the simple reason that if one tanner shuts down it is more than probable that another will wink his eye at the situation and work in a little more to make up for the other fellow being out of the market. Boots and shoes will be worn and harness and belting leather will be wanted. The farmers, which are the actual back bone to any country, are in a very prosperous condition. They have obtained a higher valuation on their live stock than ever before—horses, sheep and hogs have not brought such prices for many a day. Under these circumstances there is nothing in the situation of the country to warrant a very dark picture for the near future. Nearly all presidential years make men conservative and if the next couple months are dull, with speculation a sort of lay figure, it decidedly will do no harm to the business in the latter end. In the meantime the sensible packer will take the sensible prices that is offered and get rid of his long haired hides as quickly as possible. The packer's loss on hides, however, is more in his mind than actual, for the simple reason they are adding to their stocks every day and on a steady sensible selling at the market prices on the day the hides are ready to deliver, in the long run they have very little to be sorry for. They can recuperate any of their supposed losses a great deal quicker than the poor tanner, who is bound to nurse a hide six months before he gets his money back.

**SHEEP** are a little dull. Wool to be sure being in the "dumps," the speculators and pullers are very cautious in their purchases. The stocks, however, are not large and there is constantly some visiting brother who believes the situation.

## BOSTON.

Tanners will not offer above 8½c for buffs, and probably would not operate very extensively even if they could purchase on this basis. The offerings are not heavy and there are but few hides in the hands of the tanner. Despite these facts there is very little inclination to operate on the part of the latter.

NEW ENGLANDS are free sellers at 8½c@8¾c.

CALFSKINS are in small supply and good request. The disparity between raw and finished values in sheepskins is militating sales.

## PHILADELPHIA.

Prices have declined and there is little doing. Both dealers and tanners are holding off, despite the concessions.

CITY STEERS, 9½c@10c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9c@9½c.

CITY COWS, 8½c@8¾c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8c@8½c.

BULLS, 7½c@8c.

CALFSKINS.—Conditions are weak.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The situation is fairly active.

## NEW YORK.

**GREEN HIDES.**—The feature of the late market was the sale by the United Dressed Beef Company of their entire take-off to June 1 to a Philadelphia tanner. The prices realized were 12½c for natives, 11½c for bulls, and 11c for sides. These prices are considered high and could not be obtained at this writing as the schedule, which is by no means inflexible, is lower. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 11½c@12c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 11½c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 10½c.

CITY COWS, 10c@10½c.

NATIVE BULLS, 10c@10½c.

CALFSKINS (see page 37).

HORSEHIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

## SUMMARY.

The general hide situation is extremely weak and every indication points to a further decline. The packers are holding more than a comfortable supply and this fact is being manifested in the small sales that are being made on a concession basis. Tanners hesitate to buy as there is neither demand for nor profit in the finished leather at the present relative values of raw and finished materials. Supplies of all kinds are large and receipts are paid fully generous. The country market is fully as weak, if not weaker, than its packer contemporary. The few sales that were made have been of a scattering order and generally at prices below schedule. Buff buyers have failed to materialize and the buff situation is naturally weaker. Under the present condition values are only vaguely deferred, as in most instances stock is worth what it will bring. The Philadelphia market shows few signs of life, with tanners waiting and prices declining. Buffs have fallen off in Boston, despite which there is little tendency to purchase. There have been some good sales expected in New York, but it would be practically impossible to duplicate them.

## CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 Natives, 60 lbs. and up, 12c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 11½c; Colorado steers, 10½c@11c; No. 1 Texas steers, 12½c@12¾c; No. 1 native cows, 10½c@11c; under 55 lbs., 10½c; branded cows, 10½c@11c; native bulls, 10½c.

## CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 8½c; No. 2, 7½c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 9c; branded steers and cows, 8½c@9¼c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 9c; native bulls, 8c; calfskins, for No. 1, 11½c; kips, for No. 1, 11c@11½c; deacons, 55c@75c; slunks, 25c; horse hides, \$3.25@3.40; packer pelts, \$1.50; country pelts, \$1.05@1.30; packer shearlings, 40c; packer lambs, \$1.05@1.15.

## BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9c; New England hides, 8½c@8¾c.

## PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9c@9½c; country cows, 8c@8½c; country bulls, 7½c@8c.

## NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11½c@12c; butt-branded steers, 11½c; side-branded steers, 10½c; city cows, 10c@10½c; native bulls, 10c@10½c; calfskins (see page 37); horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

## HIDELETS.

The Conrad Tanning Company, of New York, have removed to 29 Ferry street.

The Marcella Enamel Company, manufacturers of enameled leather, is a new corporation, with headquarters at Philadelphia.



Oscar Scherer, the well known New York tanner, will arrive home from a European tour early next week.

John F. Kelly, one of the pioneers of the Newark patent leather trade, died on the 14th inst. He was the senior of the J. F. Kelly Patent Leather Manufacturing Company.

## CORN AND HOG OUTLOOK.

### Crop Season Still Late and Backward—No

Uniformity in Weather Conditions over the Entire Country—Rain Beginning to Be Needed Badly in the Northwest and Too Much of It in the Southwest—Corn Planting Dragging Along Very Slowly—Corn Planting Finished, Large Enough to Cultivate in the Southwest and Not Planted in the Central Portion of the Corn Belt—Farmers Too Busy and Not Inclined to Sell Their Reserves of Corn—Naturally Must Be Light Movement of Corn All Summer—Increased Development of Insect Life in the Winter Wheat Belt—Hogs Healthy.

(Written exclusively for The National Provisioner by S. Thornton K. Prime.)

Chicago, May 23, 1900.

Two consecutive days of good seasonable growing weather seems to have been about the best record we have been able to make ever since the opening of the spring of 1900. Whatever farm work we have been able to do has been done almost, literally speaking, "Between sunshine and shower."

It is now very nearly the first of June and it will be fully ten days yet before the country has planted its corn, and it will be ten days later before the stand of corn is made.

In all the different great crop areas of the country, while we are not suffering, still we are contending with extremes of weather which are all the time threatening to change, but do not materialize along the lines we would like to see them.

Theoretically speaking, it is always thought that a backward season finally comes out better than a season of extreme forwardness.

At the same time it is very discouraging to say the least to see such slow progress in the growing world, so far made with the present spring, which is now drawing very fast to a close.

As the country grows older each year we see such a diversity of crop where formerly only one crop was grown, that the extremes of climatic conditions do not work so unfavorably as formerly when only one crop was grown in the same area.

During the last eight or ten days the northern and central portions of the corn belt have been more or less interrupted and work put back by cold rain and our progress so far as the planting of the crop is concerned has been very slow.

Hence, it is only natural to hear that corn is coming up slowly and the stand is very irregular, and that cut worms, which are always the part and portion of a cold and backward season, have been getting in their work.

In Kansas the cultivating of corn, owing to wet weather, has not been pushed very actively as yet. It is farther advanced today in growth than in any other surplus growing corn state in the country.

Illinois is still very backward with her corn planting. The acreage promises to be very large owing to the fact of the destruction of many fields of winter wheat by Hessian fly, which are now being plowed up and put into corn.

Iowa has had also to contend with cold, backward wet weather. Possibly we may see the crop in the ground this week, but it is not probable.

Nebraska is still making a very fine showing with her corn crop prospects. Nothing is ever hailed with greater delight, from an agricultural standpoint, in Nebraska, than plenty of moisture in the spring of the year. The corn crop will all be in the ground this week.

The early planted corn is now large enough to work and reports generally indicate an excellent stand.

During the last ten days farmers have not parted with their corn but very sparingly. Home demand is still good for feeding pur-

poses, as prices which are offered at grain centers are generally from 2 to 3 cents below what can be obtained at home for it.

The corn season is now getting so late that just as soon as the stand is made farmers will have to get into their fields and work the corn, so all thoughts of selling corn, except where it is shelled and stored in elevators, will be a secondary consideration, hence, we must naturally look for very light receipts of corn all summer and even until the present status of the growing crop is full determined.

The insect life which I reported to you last week as doing great damage in certain corn and winter wheat areas has increased very rapidly and there is every prospect now that the damage to the winter wheat crop both in Ohio and Indiana promises to be far greater than was supposed it would be thirty days ago. The Hessian fly, the present week, has invaded Illinois, where early in the season it was thought that the State was entirely free from it. Kansas also reports Hessian fly and altogether the prospects for the winter wheat crop have been reduced materially during the last 20 days.

The cold dry weather, as well as the cold wet weather, has had a bad effect upon the grass crop and there is no uniformity whatever in its present and prospective outlook to-day.

Dry weather just at present seems to be the marked feature in the far Northwest, but has not yet assumed a drouthy condition; however, rains would be very beneficial to the spring wheat.

All over the country hogs reports show that their condition this spring has been unusually good and reports of hog cholera are the exception rather than the rule.



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QUICK • SAFE • SURE.

A moment's glance at the cut demonstrates its utility to every PRACTICAL MAN, saves time and labor and can be used over and over again, keeps a perfect straight edge on bacon smoked with same made with or without hanger both work alike. No more waste ends of Bacon.

They are made from the best steel wire, nicely tinned, and are very durable.

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FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.  
IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

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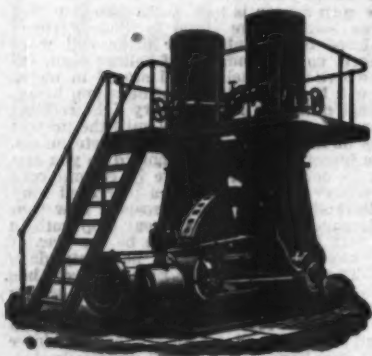
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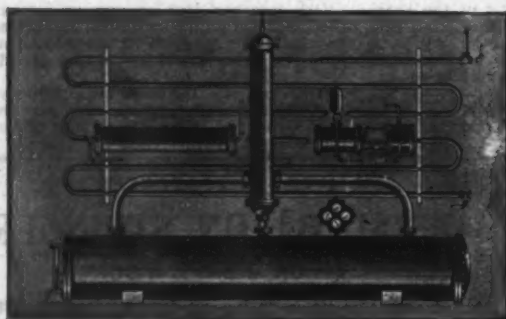
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ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS OF THE

ALLEN ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

**Saves 50 Per Cent. over all others.**

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### IN THE LAKE COUNTRY

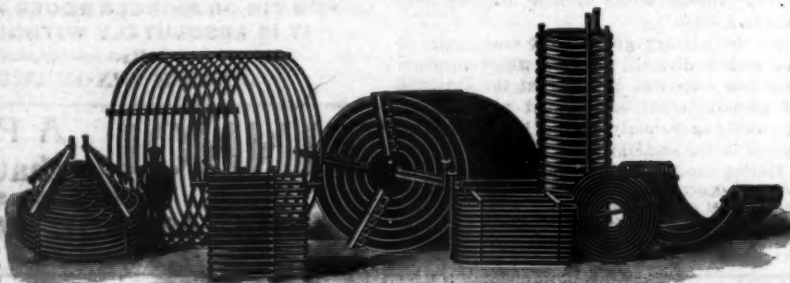
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Lake, Delevan, Lauderdale, Waukesha,  
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eral Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building,  
Chicago, Ill.

—The only sure way to get competition with  
the Ice Trust this year is through the manu-  
facture of artificial ice. A co-operative ice  
company could put in a plant within a month  
and begin serving consumers before the hot  
season is over. Competition in next year's  
crop will not help this year's consumers.—  
Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

—The project for a combination of Boston  
(Mass.) breweries is again on foot, and it is  
said that the deal will go through. It is  
stated that about fifteen concerns are under  
option. The capital stock of the new com-  
pany will be \$15,000,000. Its name is the  
Massachusetts Breweries Co. The present  
scheme is carried through by H. M. and W. L.  
Bigelow, of Boston. The attorneys are R. M.  
Morse and Charles E. Hellier, of the same  
city.



# Ice and Refrigeration

—The Ardmore Ice Manufacturing and Storage Co., of Ardmore, Pa., has been chartered, with a capital of \$50,000.

—Monterey, Mexico, May 21.—A large cold storage plant is to be established here by C. Slocovitch, formerly of San Antonio, Tex.

—Samuel Kaye, Columbus, Miss., has contracted with the Henry Vogt Machine Company, of Louisville, Ky., for a 15-ton ice-making machine.

—Winn & Co. have purchased a \$3,000 cold storage plant for their Second street store, Pueblo, Col., from the Koch Butcher Supply Co., of Kansas City.

—The Abbeville (La.) Gin and Ice Factory have purchased the material for an ice plant and will begin operations as soon as the machinery can be put in.

—Daniel Maher & Sons, the Crystal Lake ice firm, are erecting an extensive ice plant on Knapp's Hill, Stamford, Conn. They expect that the plant will be in operation by June 15.

—The Linde British Refrigeration Co., London, England, has just received an order for a 50-ton refrigerating plant from the South African Cold Storage and Supply Co. (Ltd.), Cape Town.

—The Owen Manufacturing Co., of Rochester, N. Y., to manufacture ice machines, filters, etc. Capital, \$25,000. Corporators: Francis C. Owen and Charles E. Gardiner, of Dansville, N. Y.

—The Marshall Ice and Refrigerating Machine Co., of East Orange, N. J., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000. Cor-

porators: O. A. Miller, W. H. Schoff, O. L. Lofferts; J. B. Dill, New York City, attorney. The company secures the letters patent of Albert T. Marshall, Brockton, Mass.

—Under the supervision of David J. Wallace, the refrigerating equipment of the Whittaker packing plant, in Wichita, Kan., was tested last week. The whole equipment is in splendid condition. The Whittaker plant had been closed down for the past two years. The plant is now operating and in perfect condition.

—The Market Ice Co., New York City, has been incorporated to do an ice business, with a capital of \$25,000. Incorporators: A. J. G. Warner, E. M. Dixon, both of Jersey City, N. J.; C. M. Frankard, N. S. Gates, F. Noyes, E. Morey, all of Brooklyn; H. Stocker, of New York City; H. L. Maxon, attorney, New York City.

—The residents of Catonsville, Md., are subscribing the \$40,000 necessary to establish a mutual ice company in the place. The mayor of the place is giving every assistance. The plant will be a 20-ton plant. Reuben Jones, owner of the old grist-mill, has been approached with a view to the purchase of his grist mill, in the center of the town. This will most likely be done.

—The marketmen of Hartford, Conn., are forming a mutual company to make ice. The articles of incorporation will soon be filed. Directors: C. L. Palmer, George F. Kellogg, Leo F. Guethlein, P. S. Kennedy, A. A. Po-

cock, C. D. Strickland, Thomas P. M. Preston, all butchers, of Hartford, Conn. The company will build a plant next season. The company will buy ice this season.

—A meeting of the Cold Storage and Ice Association was held in London, England, recently, when papers were read by G. Halliday, on "Recent Researches of Refrigeration;" D. A. Rost, on "Installation and Insulators;" W. B. Eason, on "Electric Light and Cold Storage," which was followed by a paper by P. Gaskill, of Hull, on "Design and Construction of Buildings for Ice Factories and Cold Storage."

—A dispatch from New York to a Philadelphia paper says: "The Ice Trust of New York will have a new and vigorous opponent in the form of a co-operative ice company, which will be organized under Delaware laws, with an authorized capital stock of \$10,000,000. Shares will be offered to consumers of ice, such as saloonmen and restaurant keepers, and the company undertakes on its part to furnish high-grade artificial ice at \$2 per ton. Contracts have already been let for several ice plants, and the new enterprise will be launched with some flourish."

—An ammonia plant is being established by the Leavenworth (Kan.) Light and Heating Co. This, it is said, will be the only ammonia plant in the State of Kansas. The new plant will be put in at the gas factory of the company, and it will use the by-products from the manufacture of gas to make the ammonia. It will be made from the coal tar. The machinery used in making ammonia has arrived and is being set up at the plant. Robert Rice, of the Michigan Ammonia Works, is installing the machinery. The large number of ice plants being erected all over the country is creating a demand for ammonia, as it is used very extensively in the manufacture of artificial ice.

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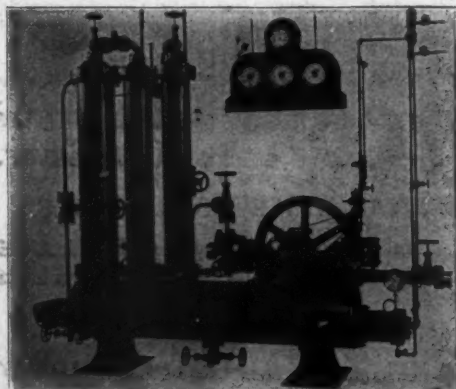
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OCCUPIES LITTLE SPACE,  
DOES GREAT WORK.

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MACHINES ALL SIZES.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

1900 Catalogue on Application.



AUTOMATIC REGULATOR.  
Regulates flow of weak  
liquor to absorber.

**CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE INSULATION.**

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**SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer, 70 KILBY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.**

AGENTS AT ALL CENTRAL POINTS.

**IMPORTANT CORPORATION DECISION.**

The United States Supreme Court recently handed down an important decision which declares that one corporation has no right to acquire the stock of another corporation with a view of obtaining control of the property of a commercial competitor.

The case in question grew out of the effort made by the De La Vergne Refrigerating Company, organized under the laws of New York, to absorb the business of the Consolidated Ice Machine Company, organized under the laws of Illinois.

In 1890 the Consolidated Ice Machine Co., on October 14, made an assignment in favor of its creditors. Later, on the 16th of April, 1891, the president and stockholders of the Consolidated Ice Machine Co. entered into an agreement by which they exchanged their stock for stock in the De La Vergne Co., and furthermore agreed to desist from making or selling any refrigerators or ice machines for a period of ten years, except in the State of Montana. The De La Vergne Co. subsequently attempted to abrogate the agreement, with the result that the case was brought before the Supreme Court in an effort by the Consolidated Co. stockholders to enforce it.

The court decided, among other questions brought to notice, that a conveyance of the assets of a corporation is not within the power of the stockholders, they acting individually, and that the attachment of their signatures to any agreement of such purport does not constitute corporation. Then the court also decided that when there is no corporate action, any contract with stockholders for the transfer of the assets of a corporation is without consideration. The reason given for these decisions is that the assets of a corporation are not the property of individual stockholders, but of the corporation as a unit. The most important question decided, however, was that under the corporation laws of the State of New York one corporation cannot purchase the stock of another for the purpose of controlling it.

**YORK MANUFACTURING CO.**

The York Manufacturing Co., of York, Pa., has recently closed contracts with the following concerns:

Montgomery, Ala.—The People's Ice and Cold Storage Co. has been organized to erect and operate an ice-making and cold storage plant. Contract has been placed with the York Manufacturing Co. for a complete 30-ton ice-making plant (can system), together

**REFRIGERATION  
AND  
ICE MAKING.**



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

**Permit Us to Give You An  
ESTIMATE.**

Because we manufacture  
and install the

***Simplest,  
Most Durable,  
Most Efficient  
Plants.***

Anyone competent to  
operate motive power  
can operate them.

**ONE TON TO  
TWENTY-  
FIVE TONS.**

**GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,  
ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.**

35 OSCEOLA STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS

with the necessary piping for the cold storage rooms. Plant will be erected at once.

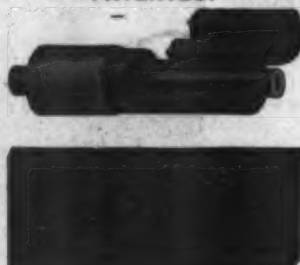
Camden, N. J.—The West Jersey Ice Manufacturing Co. has given a contract to the York Manufacturing Co. for overhauling and repairing their ice-making plant in this city. The contract, among other things, calls for the replacing of the double acting compressors (oil system) on their ice machines, with latest improved single acting compressors of the York Co.'s make. This plant was originally put in by the De la Vergne Co., New York.

Pinar del Rio, Cuba.—Jeremiah Howard, of New York City, will erect an ice plant here. Contract has been awarded to the York Manufacturing Co. for one of their latest improved

ten-ton can ice-making plants. Machinery for this plant will be ready for shipment June 1st.

Flushing, L. I.—The Kissena Lake Ice Co.'s plant here, which was destroyed by fire recently, will be rebuilt at once. Such of the machinery as was not destroyed by the fire will be overhauled and repaired and new parts furnished to put the plant in first-class condition. The contract for this work has been awarded to the York Co. This company will also install at the same time one of their latest improved 35-ton can ice-making plants, and when completed the total capacity of the plant will be 60 tons. The original plant was of 25 tons capacity.

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90 WEST BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK.



## MANUFACTURE OF ICE IN LATIN AMERICA.

### Costa Rica.

Consul Caldwell writes to the State Department from San Jose, Sept. 16:

The ice business in Costa Rica is small. There are factories in San Jose, Port Limon and Punta Arenas; and several smaller towns are supplied from these. The small consumption is due to the fact that the opinion prevails that the ice is not pure. If a factory equipped with the latest improved machinery were erected here to furnish ice made from thoroughly distilled water, and the public become convinced of the purity of the ice, the enterprise would probably be a success and the consumption of ice be very greatly increased.

### Guatemala.

Consul General Beaple, of Guatemala, Sept. 5, 1899, writes:

There are two ice factories in operation in this city, and the demand is not equal to the capacity of the plants to produce. The use of ice is mostly confined to saloons, restaurants and hotels; and it is a rare thing for a family to own a refrigerator or to use ice, except in small quantities at intervals. The machinery for another plant is here, but is not used because it did not prove profitable.

In Quetzaltenango, the second city of the Republic, there are no ice factories. Natural ice is obtainable and is used during a portion of the year, but the extreme elevation and cold climate of this city are sufficient to deter any one from engaging in this business.

At Retalhuleu, the terminus of the railroad running from Champerico, a port on the Pacific, into the coffee growing district, there are two ice factories, the ice being largely consumed on the coffee plantations.

At Escuintla, is an ice factory which supplies the country along the railroad.

On the northern, or Atlantic, side of the Republic there are no ice plants. At Puerto Barrios there are received each week by steamer from New Orleans from 13 to 15 casks of ice, packed with 600 lbs., but weighing about 400 lbs. each on arrival. This is distributed along the line of this railroad at a price approximating 2 cents per pound in United States currency.

### Honduras.

Under date of Sept. 11, 1899, Consul Johnston, of Utiilla, says:

There are ice plants in operation at Belize and Puerto Cortez; there is also one at La Ceiba, not running at present. Ice is bought from the steamers at 3 cents (1.3 cents gold) per pound. If a small ice plant, not costing too much, could be established, there would be considerable demand. A plant that would have an output of from 500 lbs. to 1 ton a day would be large enough.

### Nicaragua.

Consul Donaldson writes from Managua, Sept. 15, 1899:

An ice plant has been established in Managua since 1888, with a capacity of two tons per 24 hours. It furnishes ice to Managua, Granada, Leon, Chinandega, Corinto and all smaller places connected by railroad and steamboats with Managua, and as far as Greytown, on the Atlantic coast.

Messrs. Chamorra & Pasos are now establishing an ice plant in Granada.

Both of the above-mentioned ice machines are of American origin.

### Salvador.

Consul Jenkins, of San Salvador, Sept. 9, 1899, says:

The city of San Salvador (population 30,-

000) has three plants, with a daily joint capacity of 25,000 lbs. of ice, retailing at 2 cents (0.8 cent gold) per pound. There is no cold storage establishment; meat sold on the market has been killed the previous night. There is room for a well-conducted slaughtering establishment.

Santa Ana has two plants producing each 20,000 lbs. daily; retail price, 3 cents (1.3 cents gold) per pound. A. Cirors uses the Pictet system; refrigerant, sulphurous oxide gas; capacity of plant, 2,000 lbs. The Luz Electrica Company has a compressor of German manufacture; capacity, 2,000 lbs; water power.

Sonsonate has two ice plants with a joint capacity of 5,000 lbs., retailing at half a cent per pound. Messrs. Candel y Cia. use as refrigerant sulphurous oxide gas; capacity, 3,000 lbs. The Luz Electrica Company has a compressor of German manufacture; capacity, 2,000 lbs. The normal cost per pound was 5 cents (2.18 cents gold).

Ahuachapan has a single plant furnishing ice. The electric lighting company uses its water power to manufacture ice in the daytime. The system is that of the Vulcan Iron Works of San Francisco; compression; refrigerant, ammonia; capacity, 3,000 lbs.; cost per pound 12 cents (5.23 cents gold).

San Miguel has one ice plant; Pictet system; refrigerant, sulphurous oxide gas; capacity, 500 lbs.; retail price, 12 cents per pound.

### Argentine Republic.

Consul Mayer writes from Buenos Ayres, Sept. 25, 1899: Ice is manufactured in abundance, and from three to four ice machines are now for sale in the market.

Consul Ayers, of Rosario, Sept. 21, 1899, reports:

There are five quite extensive breweries in Rosario, with plants for the manufacture of artificial ice for their own use, and a system of delivery wagons, quite similar to ours in the United States, for the supply of the product to consumers. There are two independent ice plants. The consumption of this artificial ice during the long heated term is rendered considerable.

### Bolivia.

Under date of Oct. 20, 1899, Vice Consul Zalles, of La Paz, writes that natural ice is brought by Indians from the slopes of the mountain Huayna Potosi. He knows of no ice plant in Bolivia.

### Brazil.

Consul Furniss, of Bahia, Oct. 5, 1899, says:

About three years ago a German purchased a second-hand ice machine at Pernambuco, moved it here, and commenced business; this has since been continued, though not always at a profit.

There is an old second-hand German machine capable of producing 3 tons of ice every twenty-four hours.

The ice is made in blocks about 3 feet long and 5 inches square, a block weighing 10 kilograms (22.046 lbs.). It is sold at present for 300 reis (4½ cents) per kilogram (2.2046 pounds). The largest consumer never takes 100 lbs. a day. Its use is confined almost entirely to two hotels, four foreign boarding houses, half a dozen drink shops, two clubs and a few foreign families.

Consul Kennedy sends the following from Para, Oct. 3, 1899:

There are two ice factories in operation here, the apparatus being of United States origin. A third ice factory is now being erected. This field of industry, however, is in its infancy.

There is plenty of money throughout North-

ern Brazil. Para is a city of great thrift and enterprise, and is enjoying prosperity. The demand for American products continues to increase steadily.

Under date of Sept. 25, 1899, Vice Consul Krause, of Pernambuco, says:

There is one ice factory in this city; the consumption of ice here is from half a ton to one ton per day. Ice is sold at present at 2 cents per pound and is of good quality. When both factories were in existence, ice was sold for half a cent per pound.

(Concluded next week.)

## STRONG FACTS AGAINST GROUT BILL.

Argument presented by C. N. Lavery, manager of Swift and Company's butterine department, Kansas City, before the House Committee on Agriculture at its hearing on the Grout oleomargarine bill in Washington, Thursday morning, May 17, 1900:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: We, as representatives of three of the largest manufacturers of oleomargarine in the United States, beg to enter our protests against the passage of House of Representatives bill No. 3,717, known as the Grout bill.

The Grout bill, if enacted by the voice of Congress, means the wiping out of one of the chief industries of our country (that of the manufacture of oleomargarine), a business which has been recognized by the laws of the United States as legitimate and a common necessity.

It means the taking away from the millions of laboring men the only opportunity they have of procuring a clean, pure, wholesome article of food, at a reasonable cost, not as a luxury but as a daily diet. It means the crushing of one industry and making a monopoly of another.

We, as manufacturers, wish to refute in the most emphatic terms the claim that oleomargarine is placed on the market and sold for butter. The internal revenue laws provide that a manufacturer or wholesale dealer shall place on each package of oleomargarine sold, a tax paid stamp to the amount of 2 cents for each pound contained. He must stencil in a conspicuous place the word "Oleomargarine" in letters not less than one inch square.

He is compelled to keep a correct record of each package of oleomargarine sold, together with buyer's full name and address, which information is furnished the honorable commissioner of internal revenue through his various collectors at the end of each month.

The retail dealer is compelled to keep his stamp (which is a permit from the Government to sell oleomargarine, and for which he pays \$4 per month) conspicuously displayed. He is required to sell from the original package in lots not to exceed 10 lbs.; to stamp on the outside of each package sold the word oleomargarine in letters not less than one-fourth inch square, together with his name and address.

Thus it can readily be seen that there is absolutely no excuse for a consumer being sold oleomargarine for butter. We, as manufacturers, encourage the handling of oleomargarine strictly in compliance with the revenue regulations, furnishing to the trade, free of charge, all necessary stamps for marking packages, signs, notices, etc.

We desire that oleomargarine be placed before the consumer strictly on its merits.

There is no need to go into the details of the manufacture of oleomargarine, as it has become such a well known article of commerce that every one knows its general process.

That the people want oleomargarine is

clearly demonstrated by the fact that the sales in the United States increased from 21,513,573 lbs. in 1888, to 83,145,081 lbs. in 1899. This increase is not due to the public being deceived and sold oleomargarine for butter, but for the reason the consumers have learned the value of oleomargarine and ask their dealers for it.

We claim the same right to color oleomargarine yellow that a creamery claims to color butter, and most respectfully ask this committee not to vote to prohibit the use of a harmless coloring in one in favor of the other.

We claim that oleomargarine is not an imitation of butter, but that it is recognized "in the exact form it has always been sold" by the United States Government as a separate and distinct article of commerce, and through public use it is acknowledged to be at the present time a staple article of food. It is a well known fact that the manufacturer of oleomargarine first conceived the idea of giving to his product a uniform color and thereby rendering it more pleasing to the eye, by the use of a harmless coloring.

The creameries throughout the country taking advantage of the idea suggested, adopted the same color as their standard. They found it improved the appearance of butter, as well as oleomargarine. Now these same creameries come before Congress and ask to have a law enacted to force the manufacturer of oleomargarine to abolish the use of coloring, claiming they have the exclusive right to its use.

A prominent dairy authority writes: "The manufacture of oleomargarine is as legitimate as that of butter. It suppresses the lower grades of butter and makes the finer butter more sought after. There is nothing for the dairyman to fear; in it his safety can be insured by improving the quality of his butter."

"The trade in oleomargarine might safely be left to itself. It is a blessing to the community to supply it at a low price, a clean, sweet substitute for costly butter."

It can be seen that there are yet some people in the butter business who are willing to admit that the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is legitimate and a separate and distinct business, and not maintained for the purpose of antagonizing the dairy interests of the country.

We make oleomargarine because the people demand it. We color it yellow because it has always been sold that way.

Gentlemen, do you believe it would be right to say to the consumers of this country, "In future you will have to take your oleomargarine white or buy butter." Do you think in justice to the oleomargarine manufacturers, Congress should destroy their business which has taken years of labor and thousands of dollars to establish by forcing him to place his product on the market in an unsightly and unsalable form.

People who want butter should by all means have it. People who buy oleomargarine because they know it is good, should not be compelled to accept it in a distasteful form or go without.

Butter and oleomargarine both occupy conspicuous places when considering the demands of the consumers of this country, and neither should be discriminated against for the sake of the other, but should be placed on equal basis and sold on their merits.

Creamery interests have no more right to say we shall not color oleomargarine than we have to say they shall not color butter.

It has been said that if Congress forbids coloring of oleomargarine it should also forbid the coloring of butter. This is wrong. Congress should not forbid the coloring of either, but should encourage the coloring of

these products in order to enhance the value and sightliness of both.

Again it has been claimed that our packages are in imitation of those used for butter. Our packages consist of more than 20 different styles, against two standard butter packages, viz.: Solid packed tubs and 1-lb. square prints or bricks. The latter originated with the oleomargarine manufacturer, and has been adopted by the creamery.

Sixty per cent. of our production goes on the market in packages known as rolls and prints, which are wrapped in printed parchment paper as per samples which we herewith respectfully submit to your honorable body for inspection.

Permit us to ask, would it be possible to sell a consumer who can read the English language, one of these packages for butter?

There has recently appeared in certain newspapers, editorials and interviews regarding the purity of oleomargarine. Some people through ignorance, or with a desire to deceive, have made the statement that all kinds of fats, with no regard to their condition, are used. They have even gone so far as to say that fats from animals which have died of disease and scraps from retail meat markets and hotels, in fact anything of a fat nature that can be procured at a low cost, enter into the manufacture of this product.

I want to say to this committee that all such stories emanate from people who know absolutely nothing of the subject they are discussing, or they are malicious falsehoods and given out for the purpose of creating prejudice against oleomargarine. The ingredients of oleomargarine are of so delicate a nature, that in their preparation the greatest care is absolutely necessary. We could not use inferior oil if we wanted to, because the product made from same would not be salable. Oleomargarine to be acceptable to the consumer, must be pure, sweet and wholesome, and in order to have it that way we must use the choicest of ingredients in its manufacture. Oleo oil, neutral lard and oleomargarine itself is by nature very susceptible to a foreign flavor of any kind, so much so in fact that were a whole car load of either, shipped in a refrigerator car containing a single box of oranges, the flavor from the oranges would penetrate the other contents of the car to such an extent that they would be rendered useless for the purposes for which intended. It can, therefore, readily be seen that the newspaper articles above referred to are so utterly ridiculous and impossible that they deserve no consideration whatever. To verify my statements, I take pleasure in referring to Prof. Henry Morton's statement before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1886, who says, in answer to Senator Jones, who asked about the vile compounds that had been claimed were used in making oleo oil:

"To any one who knows about it these stories are simply absurd. It is utterly impossible to do any such thing. As I have said, if the animal has been dead a short time the fat cannot be used. For instance you could not use fat from meat which is hung up and exposed for sale in market for the purpose of making oleomargarine."

"Although such meat is not hurt for ordinary use and can be cooked and eaten, the fat of it would be utterly ruined for the purpose of making oleomargarine."

The demand for oleomargarine is due to education. The public has become acquainted with oleomargarine through a disposition on the part of the manufacturer to teach it. Our factory is always open to the inspection of the public. We are always at home to visitors. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to see a party of visitors approaching our oleomargarine factory. We

have no secrets. Every branch of our business, from churning to shipping, continues in the presence of visitors.

It is our pleasure to show the public every ingredient of oleomargarine going through its course of preparation. Our churns and every utensil used in connection with oleomargarine are as sweet and clean as hot water and steam will make them. Our floors are cleaner than the average dining table.

We claim it is absolutely impossible for germ life to exist in our oleomargarine factory, and we want the public to come and see for themselves. These are the reasons the oleomargarine business is growing and not that this product is palmed off on innocent purchasers for butter.

In the face of increasing production of butter in the United States, and advancing prices for this product, the Egin market ruling higher the past year than at any time since 1894, we ask gentlemen, do you think this article of food is really suffering from the want of such protection as the creamery interests are asking Congress to give it?

The passing of the Grout bill would be one of the most unjust pieces of class legislation ever enacted. It would mean that thousands of families would actually be deprived of one of the necessities of life, as they could not pay the prices asked for butter, and would not buy oleomargarine in the form this measure asks us to make it.

Gentlemen, we ask you in justice to the business to which the Grout bill means a death blow, and in justice to the thousands of consumers throughout the country, not to recommend the passage of the Grout bill by Congress, thus placing your stamp of approval upon a measure which, if enacted, will destroy a legitimate business, make a monopoly of another, and work one of the greatest hardships on the laboring man and consumers of this country forever afterward.

Permit us, gentlemen, to thank you for the privilege of being heard before your most honorable body.

#### HAD THE MELTING POINT TOO HIGH.

Owing to the errors in the copy furnished by the stenographer at Washington, the following inaccuracies unavoidably crept into the subjoined table of analyses by Prof. P. Schweitzer, of Columbia, Mo., published in our issue of last week in the argument presented by Mr. W. E. Miller, manager of the butterine department of the Armour Packing Company, at the hearing of the Grout oleomargarine bill before the House Committee on Agriculture on Wednesday, the 10th inst.:

There was a mistake made in showing the temperatures at which various grades of butter and butterine melt. Instead of marking degrees, per cent. was marked instead as follows: The first three columns in the first test and the first column in the second test show the degrees Centigrade. The last column in both tests was Centigrade reduced to Fahrenheit. The melting point of the Armour Packing Company's Princeton brand is erroneously placed at 98.80° F. instead of 96.80° F. The melting point of best butter should also have been stated at 96.80° F. instead of 98.80° F. as given in the transmission of the stenographer's notes. This is the table above referred to:

	Begins to Melt.		Fluid.		Perfectly Clear.	
	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.
Magnolia No. 2...	28.00	28.30	28.30	28.30	82.95	
Magnolia .....	28.20	28.75	29.25	29.25	84.65	
Silver Churn.....	28.25	31.00	34.25	34.25	83.65	
Princeton .....	34.50	36.00	36.00	36.00	98.80	
Best Butter .....	33.50	35.00	36.00	36.00	98.80	

If the mean between the temperatures, at which the samples begin to melt and at which easy fluidity is attained, are taken to represent the mean melting points, then the results are:

Magnolia No. 2, melting point at	28.15°	82.67
Magnolia, " " "	28.47	83.24
Silver Churn, " " "	29.62	85.31
Princeton, " " "	35.25	95.45
Butter " " "	34.25	93.65

Yours truly,

P. Schweitzer,



# New York Markets

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverp'l, Glasgow, Hamburg, per ton.	per 100 lb.
Oil cake .....	13/6	22
Bacon .....	17/6	22
Lard, tca .....	17/6	22
Cheese .....	25/	30/
Butter .....	30/	30/
Tallow .....	20/	22/6
Beef, per tc. ....	3/6	4/6
Pork, per bbl. ....	2/6	3/3

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, June 3, 1/4. Cork for orders, June, 3/7 1/2.

## LIVE CATTLE.

### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 19.

	Beef.	Cows.	O'ivs.	Sh'p.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	2,931	1	2,060	15,876	8,069
Sixtieth st. ....	5,506	182	11,629	11,383	62
Fortieth st. ....	—	—	—	—	18,300
West Shore .....	2,581	61	61	1,000	—
Lehigh Valley .....	1,090	—	—	—	3,391
Weehawken .....	431	—	—	—	—
Scattering .....	—	—	74	42	—
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>13,147</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>13,833</b>	<b>28,301</b>	<b>30,322</b>
<b>Totals last wk</b> .....	<b>10,627</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>12,370</b>	<b>23,250</b>	<b>30,203</b>

### WEEKLY EXPORTS TO MAY 12.

	Live cattle.	Qrs. sheep.	beef.
Eastmans Co. ....	—	—	1,958
Nelson Morris .....	—	—	7,220
Armour & Co. ....	—	—	1,000
Schwarschild & Sulzberger	—	—	753
J. Shamburger & Son .....	—	—	603
Swift & Co. ....	—	—	144
G. H. Hammond & Co. ....	—	—	4,764
Doud & Keifer .....	—	—	200
Miscellaneous .....	—	—	69

Total exports .....	2,200	30	21,327
Total exports last week .....	1,524	1,120	11,854
Boston exports this week .....	2,201	1,400	8,727
Baltimore exports this week .....	—	—	800
Phila. exports this week .....	—	—	772
Newport exports this week .....	350	—	—
Montreal exports this week .....	2,175	58	—
To London .....	1,355	—	6,416
To Liverpool .....	3,300	1,400	22,395
To Glasgow .....	1,776	558	—
To Bristol .....	465	—	—
To Newcastle .....	202	—	—
To Southampton .....	—	—	2,615
To Bermuda & West Indies .....	60	30	—
<b>Totals to all ports</b> .....	<b>7,178</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>30,826</b>
<b>Totals to all ports last week</b> .....	<b>7,837</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>25,579</b>

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers .....	\$5.30a\$5.60
Medium to fair native steers .....	4.85a 5.25
Common and ordinary native steers .....	4.25a 4.80
Oxen and stags .....	2.40a 4.55
Bulls and dry cows .....	2.50a 4.40
Good to choice nat. steers, one yr. ago .....	5.20a 5.50

## LIVE CALVES.

With a large quantity of live calves on hand and the demand being light, prices generally have broken during the past week, notwithstanding the very fair quality and good condition in which the cattle are arriving. We quote:

Live veal calves, prime, per lb. ....	a 6 1/2
Live veal calves, common to good, per lb. ....	5 1/2 a 6 1/4

## LIVE HOGS.

With the receipts from the West considerably lighter, the week has been one of higher prices, with the demand about normal. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) ..	a 5.55
Hogs, heavy .....	a 5.55
Hogs, light to medium .....	a 5.55
Pigs .....	a 5.60
Roughs .....	4.50 a 4.60

## Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO.—Active, higher; \$5.05@5.35; left, 3.905.

CINCINNATI.—Active, lower; \$4.25@5.27 1/2.

ST. LOUIS.—5c higher; \$5.10@5.30.

OMAHA.—Strong to shade higher; \$4.90@5.15.

EAST BUFFALO.—Steady; \$4.95@5.45.

LOUISVILLE.—Steady; \$5.00@5.20.

PITTSBURG.—Steady, \$4.90@5.40.

MILWAUKEE.—\$5.00@5.25.

KANSAS CITY.—Steady, \$4.95@5.20.

CLEVELAND.—Yorkers, \$5.20; mediums, \$5.28.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Strong; \$5.00@5.30.

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand for the past week has been exceptionally slow. Winter lambs were a weak market and the quality of spring lambs were by no means up to expectations. Prices generally have been marked down. We quote:

Lambs, spring .....	8 1/4 a 8 1/2
Winter lambs .....	6 1/4 a 6 1/2
Live sheep, prime .....	5 a 6
Live sheep, common to medium .....	5 a 5 1/2

## LIVE POULTRY.

The market is weaker on large fowls, buyers favoring the small-sized stock. Rarely can the outside price be realized, and for the best 1/4c to 1/2c is frequently accepted. Spring chickens are this week in light supply and steady. Old roosters are weak and lower. Ducks and geese have been dragging heavily, few equaling the quality of the preceding week. We quote:

Spring chickens, per lb. ....	15 a 20
Chickens, yearlings, per lb. ....	10 1/2 a 11
Fowl .....	7 a 8
Roosters, old, per lb. ....	7 a 8
Turkeys, per lb. ....	40 a 60
Ducks, per pair .....	75 a 1.00
Geese, per pair .....	25 a 40
Pigeons .....	—

## DRESSED BEEF.

The market is depressed. Shipments have been heavy, demand poor and prices lower. We quote:

Choice native, heavy .....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Choice native, light .....	7 a 7 1/4
Common to fair native .....	7 a 7 1/4
Choice Western heavy .....	6 1/2 a 7 1/4
Choice Western light .....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Texan .....	6 a 6 1/2
Good to choice heifers .....	6 1/2 a 7 1/4
Common to fair heifers .....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Choice cows .....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair cows .....	6 a 6 1/4
Good to choice oxen and stags .....	6 1/4 a 7
Common to fair oxen and stags .....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna julls .....	5 a 6

## DRESSED CALVES.

With something like 12,000 vealers arriving during the first part of this week, the market has been quite brisk and prices have been holding firm for the best quality, while the poor are about 1c a lb. lower than last week. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime .....	10 a 11 1/2
Veals, country dressed, prime .....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2

## DRESSED HOGS.

The demand for the past week has been somewhat lower, owing to surplus stocks on hand, though the shortage of Western deliveries has maintained the previous week's prices. The grade remains of excellent quality and may command higher figures during the next few days. We quote:

Hogs, heavy .....	a 7 1/4
" 180 lbs. ....	a 7 1/4
" 160 lbs. ....	7 1/4 a 7 1/2
" 140 lbs. ....	7 1/4 a 7 1/2
Pigs .....	7 1/4 a 7 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market during the past week has been lifeless and this attitude is likely to continue until the first week in June, when the supply of winter lambs will have been consumed and the spring lambs become the feature. The heads will then be removed. We quote:

Spring lambs .....	13 a 15
Prime winter lambs .....	11 a 12
Fair to good lambs .....	10 a 11
Common to medium lambs .....	9 a 10
Fair to good sheep .....	9 a 10
Common to medium .....	8 a 9

## DRESSED POULTRY.

\* Receipts last six days, 5,324 pkgs; previous six days, 5,109 pkgs. The deliveries of iced fowls have been slightly larger, many Southwestern coming in. The demand, however, continues slow and the top figure of 10 1/4c for finest dry-picked appears to be rather hard to maintain, buyers being particular about size

and quality when paying that price. Iced scalded fowls in quantity but slow in sales, the price for finest never going beyond 10c. White squabs in fair demand and firm, but small dark in quantity and weak in tone. We quote:

## ICED.

Turkeys, hens, av. best .....	8 a .10
Turkeys, tons .....	7 a .6
Turkeys, poor .....	5 a .6
Broilers, Phila., 2-3 lb. av. to pr. ....	20 a .25
Broilers, Phila., 3-4 lb. av. to lb. ....	27 a .30
Fowls, State and Pa., good to prime .....	10 1/2 a .11
Fowl, Western scalded .....	10 a 10 1/2
Fowls, Western dry-picked, average prime .....	10 a 10 1/2
Fowls, fair to good .....	7 1/2 a 9 1/2
Old roosters, per lb. ....	6 1/2 a 7
Ducks, East. & L. I. Sp., per lb. ....	15 a .16
Squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen .....	2.25 a 2.50
Squabs, dark, per doz. ....	1.00 a 1.25
Squabs, small, per doz. ....	1.00 a 1.25

## FROZEN.

Turkeys, young hens, No. 1 .....	12 a 12 1/2
Turkeys, mixed young hens and toms, No. 1 .....	11 a 12
Turkeys, young toms, No. 1 .....	11 a 11
Turkeys, No. 2 .....	8 a 10
Broilers, fancy, dry-picked .....	13 a 15
Broilers, fancy, scalded .....	14 a 14
Broilers, fair to good .....	10 a 12
Chickens, fancy, soft-meated .....	12 a 12 1/2
Chickens, average, No. 1 .....	9 a 10
Chickens, No. 2 .....	7 a 8 1/2
Fowls, dry-picked, No. 1 .....	9 a 9 1/2
Fowls, plain .....	8 a 8 1/2
Capons, fancy, large .....	13 a 14
Ducks, fancy .....	10 a 11
Ducks, average, No. 1 .....	8 a 9
Geese, average best .....	8 a 9

## PROVISIONS.

With business of a nature similar to the previous week's in regard to the trade in pork loins. In other sections the general business lies quiet, there being little demand for any great quantity of provisions, the buyers merely dealing in hand-to-hand stocks. We quote:

## (JOBBER TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average .....	11 1/2 a 12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average .....	11 1/2 a 12
Smoked hams, heavy .....	a 11
California hams, smoked, light .....	8 1/2 a 9
California hams, smoked, heavy .....	10 a 10 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless .....	10 a 10 1/2
Smoked bacon, (rib in) .....	9 1/2 a 10
Dried beef sets .....	10 a 10 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb. ....	10 1/2 a 11
Smoked shoulders .....	8 a 8 1/4
Pickled bellies, light .....	6 1/2 a 9
Pickled bellies, heavy .....	8 1/2 a 9
Fresh pork loins, City .....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western .....	a 10

## LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe .....	7.50 —7.40
Pure refined lards for So. America .....	8.25 —8.00
Pure refined lard for Brazil (kegs) .....	9.35 —9.15
Compounds—Domestic .....	—
Export .....	—
Prime Western lards .....	7.40 —7.25
Prime city lards .....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Prime lard stearine .....	7 1/2 a 8
Prime oleo stearine .....	6 1/2 a 7

## FISH.

The supply of mackerel and bluefish continues very plentiful, which has caused the price of the former to drop away. The season for Western salmon is now about over, but the Eastern is replacing it, and is in great quantity. The same remark applied to native shad, which also is replaced by the Kennebec shad, which comes from the coast of Maine. Halibut is in good supply, but cod shows only a very light catch. The season is nearing its end for the Nova Scotia shippers, the law having caused them to close fully a month earlier this year. Taking the trade generally, the year's fish business has been simply abnormal, the catches being the largest on record, causing thereby a tremendous business.

Cod, heads off .....	5 a 6
Cod, heads on .....	a 3
Halibut, White .....	9 a 10
Halibut, Grey .....	a 8
Halibut, frozen .....	a 6
Striped bass, pan .....	5 a 8
Striped bass, boiling .....	10 a 12 1/2
Bluefish, Green .....	4 a 5
Eels, skinned .....	6 a 7
Eels, skin on .....	5 a 7
Flounders .....	3 a 4
Salmon, Western, green .....	20 a 25
Salmon, Eastern .....	25 a 30
Lobsters, large .....	16 a 17
Lobsters, medium .....	12 1/2 a 14
Herrings, green .....	2 a 3
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large .....	10 a 12 1/2
Mackerel, large, native .....	a 12
Mackerel, medium, native .....	a 8
Shad, Kennebec .....	a 10
Shad, native, buck .....	20 a 25
Shad, Delaware, roes .....	15 a 18
Soft crabs, large .....	50 a 55
Soft crabs, medium .....	20 a 25
Weakfish, green .....	4 a 5
Sea bass .....	4 a 5
Haddock .....	3 1/2 a 5
Kingfish, native .....	4 a 8

Prawn .....	65	a	80
Porgies .....	2	a	3
Brook Trout .....	8	a	7
Butterfish .....	3	a	4
Flukes .....	3	a	4
Green turtles .....	16	a	18

**BUTTER.**

Receipts last six days, 44,927 pkgs; previous six days, 39,054 pkgs. The firm position of the market has become this week even more pronounced, and the feeling at this time is considerably stronger than at the beginning of the week. No special activity was displayed, but the buying continued fair and displayed something of a speculative nature. Withdrawals of stock for storage lessened the quantity on offer, causing jobbers to take their full complement of stock, and in some instances they bought ahead of immediate necessities. The regular figure was 20c for extra creamery, but this was at times exceeded fractionally for very high-grade goods. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	a	20
Creamery, Western, firsts.	a	19 1/2
Creamery, Western, seconds.	a	18 1/2
Creamery, Western, thirds.	a	17 1/2
Creamery, State, extras.	a	20
Creamery, State, firsts.	a	19 1/2
Creamery, State, thirds.	a	18 1/2
Creamery, State, fourths.	a	17 1/2
State dairy, Welsh tubs, extras.	a	18 1/2
State dairy, tubs firsts.	a	18
State dairy, tubs seconds.	a	17 1/2
State dairy, tubs thirds.	a	16 1/2
Western, imitation creamery, fancy.	a	17 1/2
Western, imitation creamery, firsts.	a	16 1/2
Western, imitation creamery, lower grades.	a	15 1/2
Western factory, firsts.	a	15 1/2
Western factory, lower grades.	a	14 1/2
Balls, common to prime.	a	18
Renovated butter, fancy.	a	17 1/2
Renovated butter, common to prime.	a	16 1/2
Old creamery.	a	14
Old Western factory.	a	13

**CHEESE.**

Receipts last six days, 25,661 boxes; previous six days, 24,787 boxes. The receipts of large full cream cheese are moderate, and the export orders received here cleared up stocks very closely, leaving some home trade orders to be filled from the incoming consignments. Desirable quality in both white and colored has been selling at 9 1/2c, but at this price buyers are particular, and any defects causes a sliding of from 1/4 to 1/2c. It is expected that the next few days will see fractionally lower figures. Small cheese in great quantity and slow demand. We quote:

State, full cream, col'd, large, finest	9 1/2	a	9 1/2
State, full cream, white, large, finest	9 1/2	a	9 1/2
State, full cream, large, fair to good	9	a	9
State, full cream, small, finest	8 1/2	a	8 1/2
State, full cream, small, good	8 1/2	a	8 1/2
State, full cream, small, poor to fair	8 1/2	a	8 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice	6 1/2	a	6 1/2
State, light skims, large, choice	6 1/2	a	6 1/2
State, part skims, small, prime	5	a	5 1/2
State, part skims, large, prime	5	a	5 1/2
State, part skims, fair to good	4	a	4 1/2
State, part skims, common	2 1/2	a	3
Full skims	1	a	1 1/2

**EGGS.**

Receipts last six days, 78,347 cases; previous six days, 94,923 cases. With receipts for the past week considerably lower than the former week and the quality by no means equal, the demand for the finest is strong, and the prices have risen to 14 1/2c for prime to fancy, and the whole supply of this class has been absorbed. There are, however, a large number of storage packings, and dealers appear anxious to dispose of them at prices slightly under the quotations. Receivers are reporting increasing losses and are clamoring for stricter grading. We quote:

Penn. and State, prime to fancy, per dozen	a	14 1/2
Western storage packed, extras.	a	13 1/2
Western storage packed, firsts.	a	13 1/2
Western reg. packings, Northernly seconds, graded	a	13 1/2
Western reg. packings, Northernly seconds, ungraded	a	13
Western, regular packed, graded.	a	12
Western, regular packed, ungraded	a	11 1/2
Kentucky, good	a	11 1/2
Ky., Tenn. and Va., fair quality.	a	11
Southern, poor	a	8
Western, fresh dirties, 30 doz. case	a	2.70
Western, checks, per 30-doz. case	a	2.55
Duck eggs, Baltimore, per doz.	a	
Duck eggs, Western, per doz.	a	
Duck eggs, Tenn. and Va., per doz.	a	
Duck eggs, other Southern, per doz.	a	
Goose eggs, per doz.	a	

**THE FERTILIZER MARKET.**

Rather quiet this week. Very few sales, though no stocks worth mentioning crowding

on market. Practically no fish caught yet in Chesapeake Bay. Season seven weeks behind last year. We quote:

**BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.**

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.	\$20.50	a	21.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.	24.00	a	24.50
Nitrate of soda, spot.	1.85	a	1.85
Nitrate of soda, to arrive.	1.75	a	2.00
Bone black, spent, per ton.	12.00	a	13.00
Dried blood, New York, 12-13	2.10	a	2.15
Dried blood, West, high gr., fine ground	2.20	a	2.25
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	18.50	a	19.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a	15.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.00	a	14.50
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	13.00	a	13.50
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00	a	7.50
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York	2.35	a	2.40
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b., 2,000 lbs.	10.50	a	11.00
Fish scrap, dried	21.00	a	21.50
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.90	a	2.92 1/2
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2.92	a	2.95
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2.85	a	2.90
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50	a	7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a	4.00
The same, dried.	4.25	a	4.50

**POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.**

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.70	a	8.95
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.	9.60	a	10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.	7.00	a	7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., future shipment	1.78	a	1.85
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.83	a	1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 40 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 20 per cent.)	1.01	a	1.13
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1.89 1/2	a	2.08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit, 8 P.	.36 1/2	a	.37

**BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.**

The market for ammoniates during the past week has been fairly active, and at the close shows a slight decline. We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1/2c @ 10 per cent., \$20.50 @ 22.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2c @ 16 per cent., \$19.50 @ 30.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 @ 20 per cent., \$17.00 @ 17.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 8 @ 20 per cent., \$15.50 @ 16.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.85 @ 1.90 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.95 @ 2.60 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$1.85 @ 1.90 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 @ 20 per cent., \$2.10 @ 2.15 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore; foreign sulphate of ammonia, \$2.92 1/2 @ 2.95 c. a. f. New York and Baltimore; domestic, \$2.65 f. o. b. Boston; nitrate of soda, spot New York, \$1.60; Baltimore, \$1.85 @ 1.90.

**CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.**

74 pr. ct. Caustic soda, \$2.15-\$2.20 for 60 pr. ct.	
76 pr. ct. Caustic soda, \$2.20-\$2.25 for 60 pr. ct.	
60 pr. ct. Caustic soda, \$2.30 per 100 lbs.	
98 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic soda, 3 1/4-c. lb.	
58 pr. ct. Pure alkali, 1 1/2 for 48 pr. ct.	
Borax, 7 1/2-c. lb.	
Talc, 1 1/4-c. lb.	
Palm oil, 5 1/2-c. lb.	
48 pr. ct. Soda ash, \$1.20 per 100 lbs.	
Green olive oil, 60-65c. gallon.	
Yellow olive oil, 65-70c. gallon.	
Green olive oil, foots, 6 1/2-c. lb.	
Cochin cocoanut oil, 6 1/2-c. lb.	
Ceylon cocoanut oil, 5 1/2-c. lb.	
Cuba cocoanut oil, 5 1/2-c. lb.	
Cottonseed oil, 37-38c. gallon.	
Rosin: M., \$2.60; N., \$2.70; W. G., \$3.00; W. W., 2.50 per 280 lbs.	

**BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.**

Fresh Beef Tongue	55 to 65c. a piece.
Calves' head, scalded	30 to 40c. a piece.
Sweet breads, veal	25 to 40c. a pair.
Sweet breads, beef	15 to 25c. a pair.
Calves' livers	25 to 60c. a piece.
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c. a piece.
Mutton kidneys	3c. a piece.
Livers, beef	40 to 60c. a piece.
Oxtails	8 to 10c. a piece.
Hearts, beef	10 to 20c. a piece.
Rolls, beef	11c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	20 to 28c. a lb.
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c. a pair.

**BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.**

Round shin bones, av. 58-60 lbs., per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$60 00
Flat shin bones, av. 42 lbs., per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40 00
Thigh bones, av. 50-55 lbs., per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	80 00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, 1st quality	\$192 50-222 20

**BUTCHERS' FAT.**

Ordinary shop fat	2 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy	4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

**GREEN CALFSKINS.**

No. 1 Skins	17 a	18
No. 2 Skins	15 a	16
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	13 a	16
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	11 a	14
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs. and over	2.40	2.50
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 18 lbs. and over	2.15	2.25
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	2.05	2.15
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.80	1.90
Branded Kips, heavy	1.40	1.50
Light Branded Kips	1.15	1.25
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1.65	1.75
Kips, Ticks, light	1.40	1.50
Branded C. S.	65 a	75
Bobs or deacons	20 a	30

**SAUSAGE CASINGS.**

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bund.	\$35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle med.....	46
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	34
Hog, American, tba, per lb.....	38
Hog, Amer., bbls. per lb., free of salt	40
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.....	40
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., free of salt	38
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	10
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. Chic.	9 1/2
Beef guts, rounds, per lb.....	2 a 9
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.....	10
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic.....	9 1/2
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.....	6
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.....	50
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. Chic.....	48
Beef guts, middles, per lb.....	8 a 9
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	3 a 5 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 a 4 1/2
Russian rings.....	12 a 20

**SPICES.**

Black pepper has fallen slightly in the lower grades. Allspice also has been fractionally weaker, but African ginger was advanced fully a point. We quote:

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing. Black	13 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing. White	20	21
Pepper, Penang, White	18 1/2	19
Pepper, Red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, Shot	15	18
Allspice	8	10
Coriander	4	6
Cloves	10	14
Mace	42	45
Nutmegs, 110's	30	35
Ginger, Jamaica	16	20
Ginger, African	8	12
Sage Leaf	9	12
Sage Rubbed	12	12
Marjoram	26	28

**SALTPETRE.**

Crude	3.60	a	3.65
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2	a	4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2	a	5
Powdered	4 1/2	a	5

**THE GLUE MARKET.**

A extra	22
1 extra	18 1/2c
1	17 1/2c
1X moulding	16 1/2c
1X	15 1/2c
1 1/2	14 1/2c
1 1/4	13 1/2c
1 1/2	13c
1 1/4	12c
1 1/2	11c
2	10c

**OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.**

The oleo market has settled down to 48c for choice qualities, and no prospect at present for a higher market; in fact, the outlook is not for higher oil prices until the latter part of the summer.

In neutral lard there is no business whatever, and parcels now on spot in Europe are offered below cost of production.

**Liverpool Markets.**

Liverpool, May 25.—(Closing).—Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 80s.; prime mess, 72s. 6d. Pork—Dull; prime mess Western, 67s. 6d. Hams—Shortcut, 14 to 16 lbs., 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., easy, 43s. 6d.; short clear backs, 18 to 18 lbs., dull, 42s.; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lbs., steady, 41s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., steady, 41s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., dull, 37s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 41s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 37s. Lard—Dull; prime Western in tierces, 35s. 6d.; American refined in pails, 37s. 3d. Butter—Finest United States nominal; good, 76s. Cheese—Easy; American finest white and colored, 52s. 6d. Tallow—Dull; prime city, 26s. 6d.; Australian in London, 27s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined May-August steady, 23s. 3d.



# Retail Department

## THE BRUTAL ICE COMBINE.

The retail marketman of the country is now feeling the cold foot of the merciless ice combine on his back. He is beginning to realize the fact that the ice monopoly is in the ice business to make dividends for its owners and that this cool proposition has figured the butcher's business in as one of the assets to the concern's transactions to enable it to scrape off big profits.

What does the ice magnate care for the retail butcher? What does he care for anyone else or anything else but his big profits? Absolutely nothing. He is cold by nature and soulless. We advised the butcher of the dangers which now confront him. We advised him then to co-operate on the ice and refrigeration question; we told him of his heavy ice bill and his cold air troubles. It is too late for perfect concert now but the sooner the butchers get together on the ice question the better it will be for their market business. They have not yet felt the full heavy blow which is to fall. At the same time we advise the butchers to shy at unknown and irresponsible promoters of ice companies. It is about time the retailer found that true combine which will, vulgarly speaking, "knock the stuffing out of this ice trust." The fact that the heartless ice concern threatens to open markets and sell meat amounts to nothing. The butchers can afford to divide small meat profits for some of the bigger ice profits. Stand together and hit back.

## NEW YORK CITY FOOD INSPECTIONS.

The number of meat and fish inspections made by the nine inspectors of the New York city Board of Health for the quarter ending Sept. 30 last, were 174,839, or an average of nearly 20,000 per inspector; not a bad 90 days' work. These inspectors condemned, in that time, 220,652 lbs. of meat and 234,810 lbs. of fish. Both substances had deteriorated from improper handling. Much "bob" (immature) veal was condemned in the totals given. The Board of Health during that quarter issued 1,061 permits to lead cows through certain streets of New York city. An analysis of the condemnations of meat in the metropolis for the quarter named shows that 57 carcasses of beef, 395½ carcasses of veal, 122 carcasses of sheep and 269 carcasses of hogs were condemned, making a total of 843½ carcasses in all. A further analysis of the figures shows that the following amounts of various meats figured in the quarters' condemnations: Beef, 48,637 lbs.; veal, 41,603 lbs.; sheep, 11,105 lbs.; hogs, 38,363 lbs.; assorted meats, 8,605 lbs.; poultry, 72,279 lbs. Total, 220,652 lbs. condemned.

The Board of Health's inspectors, after rounding up their work for the quarter, found that they had made the following number of inspections: 1,664 fish stores, 5,087 fish and food stands; 48,529 licensed venders, 7,788 commission houses, 5,705 butcher shops, 3,835, packinghouses 196, icehouses 7,161,

stockyards 1,473, markets 2,429, animals slaughtered 90,833; total, 174,700.

The seven cow inspectors of the Board made the following record for the quarter: Number of premises inspections, 1,729; herds examined, 42; cows examined, 4,995; cows tagged, 317; temperatures taken, 2,821; cows examined (tuberculin test), 350; cows examined (tuberculin test) negative, 343; cows found diseased, 3; cows condemned, 3.

The six inspectors of offensive trades showed the following as their quarter's active work: Number of inspections of offensive trades, 8,083; number of fat and bones, manure, swill and scavenger issued, 7. These inspections involved 18 butcher shops, 3 beef packing concerns, 1 cheese factory, 197 cattle yards, 2 cold storage warehouses, 10 crematories, 102 fat rendering establishments, 74 fertilizer factories, 3 grocery stores, 2 glue factories, 17 hide cellars, 10 hotels and 16 hog yards.

The four fruit and food inspectors made 90,185 inspections for the quarter and condemned 4,410,585 lbs. of fruits and foods. Of this huge total 24,540 lbs. were of canned goods, principally fruits, vegetables and milk, and 155 lbs. of groceries. The remainder was of fruit (4,061,560 lbs.) and vegetables (333,205 lbs.). To accomplish this big work involved 10,146 inspections of commission houses, 32,690 of licensed venders, 32,860 stands, 262 markets and 8,323 market wagons.

The sanitary bureau had 89 complaints against manure vaults, 16 against cows, 155 against fowls and 2 against smoke nuisances. The officers of this bureau removed from the streets and slaughterhouses of New York City, among other things, the following: 2 bulls, 2 steers, 43 cows, 315 calves, 112 sheep, 51 hogs and 10 goats, 20 quarters of beef, 286 quarters of veal, 40 quarters of mutton, 930 barrels of offal, 2,163 barrels of fish, 335 barrels of poultry, 23 cases of meat, 25 cases of fish, 1 tierce of lard and 85 hides. From the shore front of the city the bureau scavenged 7 goats, 8 sheep, 9 hogs, 1 calf, 1 deer, 2,205 fish, 586 fowls, 983 lbs. of meat, 1,582 pieces of offal and 1,904 pieces of garbage. The Sanitary Bureau received 236 complaints against persons who kept fowls without permits, 11 similar complaints against keepers of goats, 6 complaints against the illegal keeping of hogs and 8 against keepers of rabbits.

The division of contagious diseases reported 1,039 inspections of slaughterhouses for the quarter. This division examined 333 cases of diseased animals, made 1,368 inspections, examined 2,997 heads of cattle and made 22 post mortems on cattle.

Those who are inclined to complain and to say that the New York city Board of Health isn't doing much should carefully look over the above work which covers a period of three months and see if it is not a good and busy showing. The above only relates to food and its incidents, and is not a third of

the work done by this department of the greater city's government. There were 12 inspectors who made 13,230 milk inspections and a whole lot of other work. The work of the inspectors shows the value and the need of this city Board of Health.

## GERMAN DEPARTMENT STORE ACT.

(Special from Berlin.)

May 23.—The acceptance by the Prussian Diet of the department store bill, which taxes to the amount of 20 per cent. the net earnings of such stores that sell goods to the value of \$75,000 or more yearly, has been greeted by the Liberal press with a storm of indignation. These journals denounce it as prohibitive.

## RETAILING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Butcher shops in Latin America have no need for ice. All cattle are killed in the afternoon at the Government slaughterhouse, and the meat is distributed the same day to the retail dealer, who hangs it up in his tiled shop, which has wrought-iron doors and windows, so that air may freely circulate. As it is never hot here at night and the meat is cut up and sold at retail the next morning, it is still fresh and without the least bit of taint or deterioration when prepared by the cook for 7 o'clock dinner, or more than twenty-four hours after butchering.

The local sanitary laws require that all meat or cattle killed one day shall be sold before noon next day, and, as all shops are daily inspected, just enough is killed to supply ordinary daily demands.

Grocers and other venders sell nothing that would deteriorate on account of lack of refrigeration. They deal only in foreign preserved butter and lard; all chickens and other fowls are dressed by the purchasers, while of fresh fish, which is hawked around the streets, there is not enough for daily consumption, and consequently no necessity for ice in this line.

## Now for Fish Friday.

A carload of 2,500,000 shad fry was deposited in the Hudson at Catskill, and three more carloads will be planted as soon as they are received from the United States Fish Commission. Two of these latter carloads will go in at Albany and one above the Troy dam. This is done in order to induce the shad, when full grown, to come as far up the stream as possible.

## How England Tests Canned Meats.

Among the most incomprehensible proceedings to be observed within the vast area of Woolwich reserve depot are the doings of a small party of officials, one of whom appears to do nothing all day long but sit at a table and tap on the top of tin canisters with a couple of bits of stick, something after the manner of a child beating on the upturned end of his drum. The tins are passed before him about as fast as he can tap them, and absolutely nothing seems to come of the game.

To the unenlightened onlooker it is quite unintelligible. The tins contain meat, and before they are passed into store it is, of course, important to examine the condition of what is inclosed, and this, in fact, is the way it is done. The trained ear of the expert examiner can tell whether the meat is in a wholesome or a putrid condition by the sound emitted when tapped with the stick, just as the examiner of railway carriage wheels is supposed to be able to tell whether the wheel he taps with his hammer is cracked or not. The rapidity with which the business is gone through and the seeming inattention of the performer with the sticks and his total indifference to all sorts of noises about him render the procedure a very curious one to watch. The test is said to be practically infallible.—London News.

## A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

---NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE---

## Local and Personal

\*\* Moe Frank says that any New York city butcher who can pay eight-and-a-shilling for a bunch of poor calves is a good customer.

\*\* W. Fred Wilder is now the general advisory superintendent of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. Mr. Wilder until recently held a similar position with Swift and Company and is considered by many to be the best man in the country in his line.

\*\* Messrs. Smith and Fahy, of Swift and Company, were in New York City from Chicago during the week. Mr. Smith is a transportation genius, fully fit to handle the superb equipment which is under his care.

\*\* J. Ogden Armour left for Europe last week on the good, big ship Oceanic, of the White Star Line. He was not, therefore, a fellow-passenger with his father, who is now on the Continent for recreation and more robustness to his already renewed and old-time strength.

\*\* Robert McVickar, the courtly and gentlemanly general manager of the Kingan Provision Co., Manhattan Market, New York City, has returned to his desk, after his short trip. A big provision merchant once justly said: "Mac and his provisions is good stuff." stuff."

\*\* R. D. Pyle, formerly manager of Swift and Company's Wayne street branch, is now in an important capacity at the company's big Eastmans plant, Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, New York City. Mr. Pyle made a good manager.

\*\* The New York City box of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, at Gansevoort Market, closes promptly at 1 p. m. during the summer months. There will not be much loss in this piece of Manager Hamburger's wisdom.

\*\* The T. H. Wheeler Co. has the courage of its convictions. The company's big cooler and business doors at West Washington Market, New York City, go shut tight, with a bang, at 1 p. m. sharp. The company will lose nothing by this judicious act. There is a trade developed by it which will come early enough or wait until the next day for "Wheeler's stuff." The company insists on its employees seeing the hands of the clock and that they (the employees) "git" at the closing hour.

\*\* Swift and Company's West Washington Market, New York City, closes on the tick of the clock at 2 p. m. week days, and 12 noon Saturdays. This rule obtained last week. We recommended such a step, for the reasons given, in our issue of 12th inst. If the boxes all over the city will fall in line at 1 or 2 p. m. and encourage the butcher shops to close at that hour until 6 p. m. or later during the hot, humid summer months, all parties will measurably profit by the innovation. Meat isn't like dry goods or canned stuffs.

\*\* Rohe & Bros.' Employees Sick Benefit

Association, 264-268 West Thirty-third street, New York City, will have their annual picnic to Point View Grove, L. I., on June 24. The excursion will go on the big steamer Cepheus, leaving the dock at the foot of Thirty-fifth Street, North River, at 9.30 a. m., and the foot of East Thirty-first street at 10.15 a. m.

\*\* Armour & Co. will next week move into their new branch premises at Jersey City, N. J., from their present premises at Third and Henderson streets. The new house is one of the handsomest and best equipped houses of its kind in the East.

\*\* Armour & Co.'s new small stock abattoir, at Sixth and Henderson streets, Jersey City, N. J., will begin slaughtering small stock on Monday. Everything is in readiness for the opening. This may be the start of a big growth.

\*\* Salesman Rose, of Swift and Company's Center Street Market, New York City, has been transferred to the company's staff at the Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue factory—the big white plant.

\*\* Salesman King, of Swift and Company's Murray Hill (New York City) branch, has been promoted to the company's Eastmans' plant.

\*\* Entry Clerk Mullen, of Swift and Company's Gansevoort Market, now has a good position on the company's excellent staff at Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, New York City.

\*\* Mr. Flaeger is assisting Gus Bloch in the management of affairs at Nelson Morris & Co.'s 23 Tenth avenue box.

\*\* Small Stock Salesman Rosenfeld is assisting in the small stock department at Nelson Morris & Co.'s North Sixth street (Brooklyn, N. Y.) branch.

\*\* William Ottman & Co., of New York City, have obtained judgment for \$137 against Leopold V. Schlosser.

\*\* Last week was one of good trade for New York City boxes. This week the fresh meat trade is bum. Butchers say they are doing nothing, hence they can buy nothing.

\*\* Lester Kramer, the butcher (22 years old), at 151 East Forty-ninth street, New York City, got a pretty good pummeling from a real estate man on Monday because, in her own language, "he was a little free" with the man's better half. Fresh meat is all right, but an over-fresh butcher is out of season, or any other "freshie," for that matter.

\*\* John Briesbank, the butcher, at 1194 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,168; assets, \$3,067, mostly in bad debts.

\*\* James P. Christie has asked for a receiver for the Philadelphia Butchers' Abattoir Company. He is a shareholder.

\*\* William Meharry, of 400 Van Buren street, Brooklyn, N. Y., listened to some hard names leveled at him by one Edgar Morrison, in the Myrtle Avenue Court, last week. Meharry was in the butcher business with a partner at 171 Flatbush avenue, and Morrison was an assistant. The matter now rests under a \$300 bail bond, subject to an adjourned hearing.

\*\* The amount of meat seizures by the New York Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending Wednesday, May 23, were: Beef, 2,500 lbs.; veal, 2,380 lbs.; mutton, 600 lbs.; pork, 17,430 lbs.; poultry, 5,000 lbs.; assorted meats, 275 lbs.; total, 28,185 lbs.

\*\* Jamaica, L. I., has had a little ice war all to itself, in which one plucky firm won 40 cents ice from the hard water trust. Good!

\*\* The residents in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards of Brooklyn, N. Y., are getting warm and into a hot fight against the landing and driving of cattle through the streets to the abattoir in the daytime. They wish night droving.

\*\* Isaac Schoenberger, member of the well-known meat dealing firm of E. Schoenberger & Sons, George street, New Haven, Conn., died last week of an abscess of the brain. He was the son of Emil Schoenberger, the veteran meat man. He was only 20 years of age. His wife is now in Europe.

\*\* The sheep butchers of the Newark (N. J.) Beef Co.'s slaughterhouse, on the Turnpike road, Kearney, have struck for \$10 a hundred for killing and dressing sheep. That is the rate now paid by the New York City abattoirs. There are 8 strikers.

\*\* William G. Scott, of Paterson, N. J., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, among other creditors, catching Burket Bros., butchers, for \$2,807.

### Jolly Harlemites.

A small, select party of Harlem Packing-house boys went down to the Grand Opera House, New York city, last Monday night to see Willie Collier in "Mr. Smooth." No. They didn't have any girls with them. They nearly laughed themselves to pieces. Later they were seen going up Broadway and "turned the corner" into the Girard Hotel. Some of them have been trying ever since to dream how they got home, because their memory failed them something after midnight. Evidences, however, show that this hiatus was properly put in with full measure.

### New Shops.

William Heisleman has opened a butcher shop at the Nattkemper Building, Riley, Ind. J. F. Mangus has opened his new meat market at Rossford, Ohio, to a good business. John Clark, once famous in restaurant circles, has opened an oyster stand at Coney Island, N. Y.

H. B. Delano will open a meat market, grocery and provision store in his Jackson street block, at Batavia, N. Y.

Edward G. Adams, of Greensboro, Md., has opened a new meat market at Wilmington, Del., and has moved there.

Hedding Chamberlin has just opened a new meat market at Delhi, N. Y.

### Business Changes.

Frank L. Rogers has purchased the meat market of A. A. Pond, at Brandon, Vt.

William Myers has bought market business of Mr. Barwic, on East Main street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Ira Weikart now owns the butcher shop of Joe Miller, at Greenford, Ohio.

Ford Friday bought the meat market business of Ward Friday, at Bangall, N. Y.

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS** — Messrs. B. HELLER & Co., Chicago.—We have analyzed and tested your Zanzibar Carbon and have found the same to be free from any injurious substances and also to be well adapted for the purposes for which you recommend it. We therefore do not hesitate to endorse the use of same to the meat and provision trades. Yours, very truly,  
**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,**  
 Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange,  
 H. B. STURCKE, Ph.D., Chief Chemist.  
 New York, AUG. 14TH, 1896.



# ZANZIBAR-CARBON

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

Price List. Those who have tested Zanzibar Carbon prefer it to all other coloring matter.

Sample call go page book on coloring meats and sausages, F.R.S.

**FIGURE THIS WAY.**  
 All we want is an opportunity to convince you that it is to your advantage to use Zanzibar Carbon, and kindly ask you to write for sample, catalogue and price list.

**B. HELLER & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,**  
 249-253 S. JEFFERSON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.



## Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, May 25, 1900.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Bible, J. J., Westchester, to C. C. Scholdwachter (filed May 21).....	\$800
List, Isidor, 78 and 39 Ridge st., to J. Cohen (filed May 22).....	150
Heyman, A., 1884 2d ave., to Dumrauf & Wicke (filed May 22).....	60

##### Bills of Sale.

Gunnether, I., 728 2d ave., to D. Brock (filed May 21).....	\$1,100
Fleishman, F., 23 Rivington st., to S. H. Bresnick (filed May 22).....	125

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Vogt Bros., 585 Knickerbocker ave., to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed May 23).....	\$175
Moss, Abraham, Sutter and Watkins ave., to Harris Shechausky (filed May 23).....	120
Herd, Albert, 51 Devoe st., to John Gardiner (filed May 23).....	500

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, May 25, 1900.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Lachicotte Bros., 19 Beekman st., to Lord & Taylor (filed May 18).....	\$3,000
Faust, F., 215 E. 6th st., to F. Mahnken (filed May 18).....	700
Grunpect, Hy., 404 2d ave., to Anna Grunpect (filed May 18).....	250
Smith, W. Prit, to E. R. Biehler (filed May 18).....	20
Shears & Daily, 270-272 W. 39th st., to M. G. Osgood (filed May 18).....	2,050
Sheridan & Gray, 76 Fulton st., to L. Bartels (filed May 18).....	400
Early, Frank, 1700 Park ave., to I. G. Love (filed May 21).....	400
Faatz, Chas., 1027 6th ave., to L. Gutemuth (filed May 21).....	100
Silverman, W., 292 E. Houston st., to L. Theil (filed May 21).....	200
Klenowee, H., 697 Broadway, to S. Platzman (filed May 23).....	1,200
Tiesing, Barbara, 307 Ave. A, to D. Muller (filed May 24).....	850
Eckmann, Chas., 633 2d ave., to Jas. Eckmann (filed May 24).....	150

##### Bills of Sale.

Beckman, H., 2159 8th ave., to Annie Beckman (filed May 18).....	\$3,000
Rubin, W. & Co., 178 Rivington st., to M. Klenfeld (filed May 18).....	400
Green, J., 157 3d ave., to A. Crickeilas (filed May 18).....	250
Topper & Weinhardt, 1428 and 1298 3d ave., to H. C. S. Topper (filed May 19).....	1
Marolda, G., 193 1/2 Mott st., to R. Porilli (filed May 21).....	65
Goodman, Samuel, 18 Ave. B, to Loni Goodman (filed May 21).....	200
Brokate, W., Unionport, to F. Gars (filed May 21).....	450
Mertz, Mary, 338 8th ave., to J. McGlinis (filed May 23).....	1
LaChicottee, H. A. & W. B., 187 Broadway, to G. M. Schofield (filed May 23).....	500
La Chicotte, H. A. & W. B., 19 Beekman st., to Kuland & Whiting (filed May 23).....	1
Rowley, Fred, 1011 6th ave., to E. R. Biehler (filed May 23).....	500
Finger, Minnie, 124 E. Houston st., to O. Rubin (filed May 23).....	250
Kaumgart, H., 276 Spring st., to E. Fren (filed May 23).....	3,000

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Rose, Mike, Bayard st., nr. Union ave., to Fred Hamburger (filed May 18).....	\$247
Becker, Peter, 165 Atlantic ave., and 173 Pacific ave., to John Engels (filed May 19).....	1,000
Miller & Cash, 1200 40th st., to George Lundstrom (filed May 21).....	425
Green, Daniel, 740 Casson ave. and 504 Sterling pl., to Wm. Morlock (filed May 22).....	500
Morrison, David A., 70 Broadway, to Wolff Bros. (filed May 22).....	375
Micha, Max, Henderson's Walk, C. I., to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed May 23).....	85
Marks, Geo. W., 537 Fulton st. to Nat. Cash Reg. Co., (filed May 23).....	175

##### Bills of Sale.

Lenken, William, 202 South st., nr. 7th st., to Richard Horstmann (filed May 18).....	\$10,000
Lundstrom, George, 1200 40th st., to Miller & Cash (filed May 21).....	525
Schneider, Samuel, 190 Strydam st., to Christian Schneider (filed May 21).....	none
Frederick, Frederika M. and Agnetti, Charles, known as "Childs Nephew," 555 Fulton st., to Ida M. Blix (filed May 22).....	500
Capazuca, Tosno, 23 President st., to Antonio Albano (filed May 23).....	300
Wobber, William, 185 Bedford ave., to Christian Huntengberg (filed May 23).....	2,100

### BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—J. J. Barwick, Bridgeport, meat market; succeeded by Wm. Myers. —J. A. Betts, Danbury, wholesale produce, succeeded by E. A. Tolbert. —Loper & Loper, Danbury, meat market; dissolved; Geo. S. Loper continues.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Sam W. Pickford, Washington, prov., etc.; sold out. —Eugene Schwinghammer, Washington, prov., etc.; discontinued. —Hoover & Denham, Washington, butchers, etc.; chtl deed of trust \$600. —Ira W. Paine, Washington, prov., etc.; r. e. deed of trust \$3,300.

ILLINOIS.—Gregor Fleck, Nokomis, butcher; r. e. mtge \$600. —Brown & Bowles, Taylorville, meat market; Albert Bowles individually; bill of sale \$500.

INDIANA.—W. E. Brown, Connorsville, meats; succeeded by McKenna Bros. —Jas. R. Hamilton, Indianapolis, meats; sold out. —King & Gibbs, Muncie, meats, etc.; succeeded by A. D. King. —Jacob Fleck, Indianapolis, meats, etc.; r. f. deed \$375 canceled; r. e. mtge \$125.

MAINE.—G. H. Packard, Bridgeton, meats; chtl mtge \$200. —Beaulieu Bros., Presque Isle, market; chtl mtge \$175.

MARYLAND.—Chas. H. Schaefer, Baltimore, oyster packer and prod.; discontinued.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Wm. H. Grimes, Gloucester, prov., etc.; burned out. —F. D. Quilty, Springfield, meat, etc.; sold out. —Sarah Goldberg, Boston, prov., etc.; chtl mtge \$400. —E. S. Silva, Mattapoesett, prov.; sold r. e. \$305. —Frank R. Clark, Millis, prov.; r. e. mtge \$1,500. —J. J. Lemaire, Taunton, prov.; r. e. mtge \$300.

MICHIGAN.—Thomasa Bros., Grand Rapids, meats; purchase chtl mtge \$216.

MISSOURI.—John T. Brown, St. Louis, meat; chtl mtge \$500. —Frank Flormann, St. Louis, butcher; chtl mtge \$200.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Lamoreux Bros., Manchester, prov. etc.; A. A. Lamoreux individually, deed r. e. \$1.

NEW JERSEY.—Henry Schwarz, Jersey City, meat; chtl mtge \$2,000.

NEW YORK STATE.—John Biershenk, Brooklyn, butcher; petition in bankruptcy.

OHIO.—Geo. & Anna Handel, Newark, butcher; r. e. mtges \$1,600. —Rail Bros., Toledo, meat, etc.; r. e. mtge by Wm. Rail, individually, \$700.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Cuppen & Ruff, Galeton, meats; dissolved. —F. D. Leach, Galeton, meats; out of business.

WISCONSIN.—A. Prefontaine, Fon Du Lac, meat; F. D. Sletzer succeeds. —Jacob Saffig, Kenosha, meat; r. e. mtge \$1,000 released. —Loos & Temm, Weyanweg, meat; dissolved.

### AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

Butchers and Grocers' Day at Providence, R. I., was pulled off last week by the big local association with good success, considering the postponements and the dubious character of the weather. The line formed on Exchange street, and, preceded by the Union Cornet Band, Walter Kinney, leader, the column proceeded through Exchange, Grove, Walcott, Main, Broad, Clay and Dexter streets, to the ball grounds. The marshal was J. Burton Hay and the assistant Benjamin Buckley. The ball game supplied any deficiency in sport, as the contest was worth going miles to see. The grocers were victorious by the score of 23 to 3, although the marketmen assert that much of the glory is lost to their opponents owing to the fact that the battery were "ringers." The make-up of the teams was as follows: Grocers—Cameron, c.; Smith, p.; Goulburn, 1b.; Bessette, 2b.; Polsey, ss.; Corcoran, 3b.; Demers, cf.; Preston, lf.; Perry, rf. Butchers—Bennett, c.; Whipple, p.; Pond, 1b.; Hay, 2b.; Hewes, ss.; Hargraves, 3b.; Whitney, cf.; Alix, lf.; Kinney, rf.

The seventh annual celebration, at Oakland racetrack, of the San Francisco (Cal.) Butchers' Board of Trade was pulled off with great success on Wednesday, under direction of the following committees:

General Committee—Fred Becker, chairman; Sam C. Hammond, James Hall, Fred Carius, A. Wanemacher, Harry Munson, Henry Moffat, O. G. Newhall, Henry Levy, Barney Horn, James McDermott, P. Michelitti, G. de Luca, Robert Kelly, Joe Wertheimer, J. Hayden, Fred Runde, E. J. Convey, Henry Antz, Monroe Schweitzer, William Schrader, A. Block, J. W. Phillips.

Committee on Racetrack—Edward J. Taaffe, chairman; John Lacoste, Bert Coombs, E. G. Rodolph, Frank Merrill, Isaac Poly, H. Westphal, U. M. Slater, S. E. Nutting, A. Clayburgh, I. L. Blum.

Finance Committee—Lon Nonnemann, chairman; S. Silverberg, Paul Freise, J. Buttgenbach, John Descher, H. Meyn, E. Schucks.

Committee on Gates at Shell Mound—J. Nowlan, chairman; Joe Maguire, H. F. Stolz. Committee on Gates at Racetrack—Thomas McKeon, chairman; L. C. Staff, C. H. Ricks. Music Committee—F. C. Winters, San Francisco; M. O'Connell, Oakland.

Committee on Programme at Shell Mound Park—H. Schrieber, chairman; Fred Ast, W. H. Lieb.

C. Beck, of the Beck Provision and Packing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has submitted the following proposition from the Cleveland Association to the Detroit (Mich.) Butchers and Grocers' Association for a barbecue and butcher contest in the latter city this summer, under the auspices of the Detroit Association: The Cleveland people promise to furnish cattle and an oven, providing the Detroiters would furnish the grounds and share the receipts. A Chicago butcher named Mullin and a Cleveland man are to be the principal contestants. Both cities have taken up the matter in earnest. It is proposed to kill and dress two steers, the record time now being four minutes and 56 seconds and the record bearer living in Chicago. The association decided that it could not boycott the machine-made barrels, as requested by the Coopers' Union.

The new Retail Butchers' Association formed in Philadelphia last week installed the following officers: President, William Margerum; first vice-president, Harry Reese; second vice-president, William Gordon; treasurer, William Schiner; secretary, William Begley; trustees, E. J. Rank, W. P. Detsch, Charles C. Mats, Walter Chandler, James F. Kerns, James J. Kerns. The membership of the organization is 90.

The following butchers and grocers of Price Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio, have associated themselves in an agreement for early closing: A. A. Degenhart, L. R. Fosdick, Fred Guellow, J. G. Jansen, J. J. Penno, F. A. Feldhaus, Jacob Voelker, John Pague, Alois Gander, Matt Geppert, Charles W. Kiarman, E. H. Jansen, E. Altenau, G. H. Ambrose and Charles Heiler.

The butchers, grocers and marketmen of

Pawtucket, R. I., had a red-letter day of parade and sports last week. The field marshal of the day was J. Burton Hay, who made an excellent commanding general.

The Grocers and Meatmen's Association of Burlington, Vt., last week elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, G. M. Cosgriff; vice-president, M. L. Sanborn; secretary, E. B. Corley; treasurer, E. S. Spear; executive committee, E. A. Croker, E. S. Spear, J. A. Childs, J. W. McKenzie and F. Leclair; custodian, J. C. Kelley. The recent banquet netted a handsome sum. The package weight issue was discussed. On May 1 some concerns began handing around  $\frac{3}{4}$  for 1-lb. packages. The annual meeting closed with the serving of refreshments.

The Associated Marketmen and others of Hartford, Conn., have formed a self-defense co-operative ice company to supply their own needs and the needs of those who wish to patronize a new concern.

The directors of the company are Clarence L. Palmer, G. F. Kellogg, L. F. Guehlein, P. S. Kennedy, C. O. Pocock, C. D. Strickland and T. P. M. Preston.

The ice trust threatens to reciprocate by going into the retail meat business.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association, of Springfield, Mass., and the Retail Clerks' Union, of the same city, have locked heads over the early closing of markets and other questions. As a climax it is believed that the shop owners have informed their clerks that unless they sign an agreement to renounce their union they will be subject to peremptory discharge.

Each employer is said to have signed an agreement to forfeit \$200 in case he recedes. The stand of the butchers and grocers is the most decided that has been made against organized labor in this part of the State.

In discussing the matter in a general way Secretary Charles H. Steele, of the shop butchers' association, said:

"Hereafter our meetings will be as secret as those of the Odd Fellows."

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Columbus, O., are hustling to make their "blow out" on Dewey week—June 6 and 7—a howling success. We published the programme of sports in a recent issue. The barbecue and the beef killing contest will be the main features of the list of fun.

Sections of the Chicago Butchers' Association are trying to work their patrons into the habit of purchasing all of their supplies Saturday night so that the Sunday closing rule can be kept in full force.

### "Beef and Beans" Trust.

Now comes the "beef and beans" or light lunch trust. It is reported that one is to be formed with \$8,000,000 capital. An effort is being made to consolidate the light lunch houses in several of the big cities under one head. The dealers in "ham and" look on the scheme with favor while the butcher's clerk with visions of trust prices when he takes the typewriter out to lunch thinks differently. The rise in the price of trust ice and trust milk is responsible for the desire of the light lunch men to co-operate. This increase has materially added to the expense of the business and has cut materially into profits.

"The light lunch men have got to do something to protect themselves," said the buyer for a Philadelphia establishment. "The business to-day is conducted on a very narrow margin of profit. We are having prices raised on us right and left, and we cannot even matters up by raising prices on our patrons. They would not stand it. With the business under one company we could have our own farm supply, our own milk and vegetables, and, if necessary, our own meat. We could make our own ice and get most of our supplies at cost price."

"For that reason the projectors of the syndicate are hopeful that their plan will go through this time. We will know something more definite about the matter in a day or so."

## Chicago..... .....Markets

### LARDS.

Choice, prime steam.....	a 6.95
Prime steam.....	a 6.85
Neutral.....	a 7.75
Compound.....	6.50 a

### STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	7 1/2 a
---------------------	---------

### OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	54 a
Lard oil, Extra No. 1.....	56 a
Lard oil, No. 1.....	50 a
Lard oil, No. 2.....	45 a
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	40 a
Neatsfoot oil, Pure.....	5 1/2 a
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1.....	52 a
Tallow oil.....	47 1/2 a
	48 a

### TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	5 1/2 a
No. 2.....	a 4 1/2
Edible tallow.....	a 5 1/2

### GREASES.

Brown.....	4 1/2 a
Yellow.....	4 1/2 a
White, A.....	4 1/2 a
White, B.....	4 1/2 a
Bone.....	4 1/2 a

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1 1/2 a
Interior or black fat.....	1 1/2 a
Suet.....	3 a
Shop bones, per 100 lb.....	30 a
	41

### COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	36 a
Crude, in tanks.....	37
Butter oils, in barrels.....	40 a
	41

### FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	1.95
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.85
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit.....	1.85
Unground t'l'g, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton.....	20.50
Unground t'l'g, 9 and 20 p. c. per ton.....	15.00
Unground t'l'g, 8 and 20 p. c. per ton.....	17.00
Unground t'l'g, 6 and 35 p. c. per ton.....	14.00
Ground raw bones.....	25.00
Ground steam bones.....	19.00

### HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1.....	\$300 a \$250 per ton
Horns, No. 2.....	\$250 a \$200 per ton
Round shin bones.....	\$35.00 to \$60.00 per ton
Flat shin bones.....	\$41.00 to \$43.00 per ton
Thigh bones.....	\$130.00 per ton, 90-100 lb av

### PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork tenderloins.....	12 a
Pork loins.....	7 1/2 a
Spare ribs.....	4 1/2 a
Trimming.....	4 1/2 a
Boston butts.....	6 1/2 a
Cheek meat.....	3 1/2 a

### CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar.....	4 1/2 a
White, clarified sugar.....	4 1/2 a
Plantation, granulated sugar.....	5 1/2 a

### COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	77 1/2 a
Lard, tierces.....	87 1/2 a

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia will, it is understood, submit a substitute measure for House bill 8696, to prevent the establishment in the District of fertilizing factories. This substitute was prepared by the health officer, provides that no such factories shall be established in the District of Columbia without the consent of the Commissioners, and that none now in existence shall be allowed to continue after four months after the passage of the proposed bill without the Commissioners' consent.

The Tampa (Fla.) Fertilizer Co. has been organized, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000.

## PRESIDENT SPRINGER AND BUTTERINE.

Hon. John W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock Association, whose membership represents \$800,000,000 invested capital, and which membership would be greatly injured financially by lessening the value of the cattle and hogs they own, should the pending anti-oleomargarine bills in Congress be passed, hits this sledge-hammer blow at the selfish dairy interests which wish to drive oleomargarine from the market and have a monopoly in the sale of their product:


"I am positive, even if the bill should pass the House and Senate," said Mr. Springer, "that it would be killed in the Supreme Court and upon mere debate in both House and Senate it will be shown by those Senators who oppose its passage that the bill intends nothing more than class legislation and will give the dairymen powers to hold the market at a point which will net them profit. Here the Government requires each manufacturer to sell a pure article of oleomargarine and obliges him to pay a license for the privilege of manufacturing the same. The Secretary of Agriculture has stated that the oleomargarine sold by the various concerns throughout the country is perfectly pure. Its sale has been regulated by Federal and State law for the last ten or fifteen years and the penalties prescribed in the statutes for the violation of the laws regulating its manufacture are so severe that no concern will take any risks to foist a fraud on the market. The dairymen say that oleomargarine is an imitation. This is true, but the imitation is pure and the demand for it is triple that for dairy butter. In all the ranches all over the State, and where it is necessary to keep a large stock of provisions nothing else could be used. Butter will not keep as fresh as this article and for that reason it is used to-day in most of the leading hotels of the country."

"The idiocy of the Colorado statutes regarding the sale and the use of oleomargarine is in the extreme amusingly absurd. They require a man to pay \$1,500 to manufacture it and \$500 for the right to sell it. If a hotel or restaurant gives it to its patrons the law requires that such a restaurant or hotel shall hang in prominent places three large placards which are to state in a certain size of type that oleomargarine is used. This discrimination is unjust and allows the dairyman the privilege of keeping up exorbitant rates. It is the influence of this article in keeping down the prices of butter which has instilled the present effort on the part of the National Dairy Association to kill one of the greatest industries in the country to-day. Not only will the bill play havoc with cattle values, but it will also damage the cottonseed oil industry in the South very largely as the best of this oil is used in the manufacture of oleomargarine."

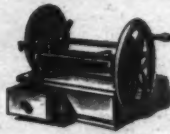
The plan of the English committee in charge of the reorganization of the bankrupt American Fisheries Co. has reached this country, and it is announced that a new company will be formed along the lines set forth by the English stockholders. The capital stock will be \$3,000,000, and it was expected that the incorporation papers would be filed before Wednesday of this week. In addition to the issue of common and preferred stock, there will be an issue of \$500,000 6 per cent. bonds to supply the new company with cash and working capital. The old concern had a capital of \$10,000,000.

B. W. Farenkamp has been in Wharton, Tex., canvassing among the citizens with a view of putting in an electric light plant, 16-candlepower incandescent lights.







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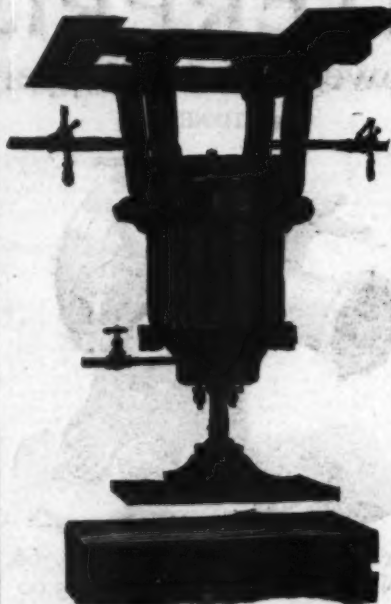
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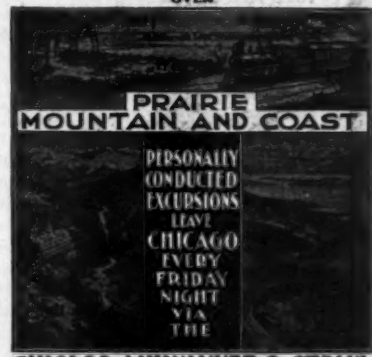
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# The Manufacture of Sausages



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  - V. CASINGS.—From different animals. Imported and domestic casings. General methods of preparing casings. Hand-cleaned and machine-cleaned casings. Method of packing. Salt employed. Classification of casings. Weasands and their use. Preparing hog casings. Method for sheep casings. Bleaching casings. Disposal of refuse. Abating foul odors. Coloring or staining casings. Formula. Smoke colors.
  - VI. STUFFING.—Bursting or splitting of casings. Shrivelled appearance. Causes and prevention of splitting and shrivelling. Treatment of casings before stuffing. How to stuff to get best results. Hand and steam stuffers. Desirable aid in stuffing machines.
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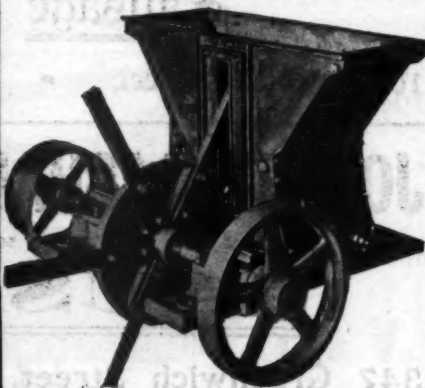
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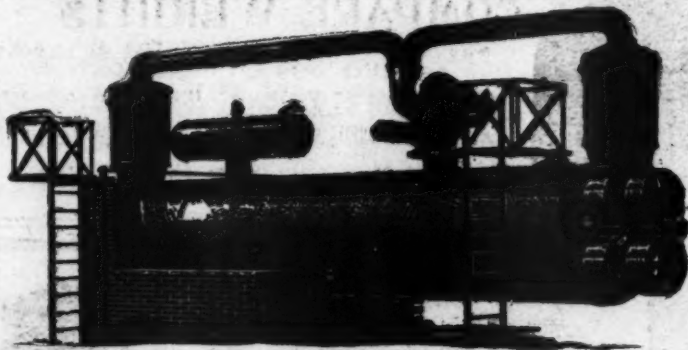
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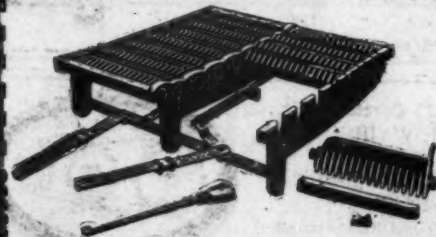
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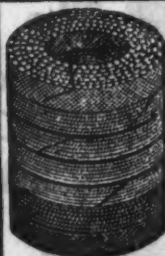
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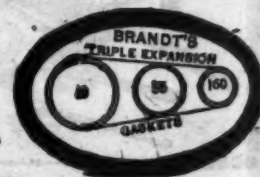
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